DOUG
BRINKLEY

An American Sees the New Germany

Translated from the Third Reich Original

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by Doug Brinkley

Translated from the Third Reich Original
"Ein Amerikaner sieht das Neue Deutschland"

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Publisher's Forward

American journalist Doug Brinkley traveled extensively throughout Germany during 1932 – 1934. When he compared the late Weimar period with the early Third Reich, he became an enthusiastic admirer of National Socialist Germany.

He made it his mission to tell his fellow Americans what he saw and heard with his own eyes and his own ears in the New Germany – instead of repeating the hateful lies disseminated by her enemies in the world press.

Seeing is believing! Mr. Brinkley received permission to worked in a Work Service camp. He inspected the Reichstag after the fire and he even visited a concentration camp.

Various institutions – the German Work Front, Strength through Joy, the Work Service, Hitler Youth and the SA – are described as well as the situation in the Saar region, Danzig and East Prussia.

Furthermore, Mr. Brinkley personally met Adolf Hitler, Dr. Robert Ley, SA Chief Viktor Lutze and other Third Reich leaders.

This firsthand description of the early Third Reich – written by an American – is indeed unique and fascinating.

The Publisher
June 2001

The "New Germany" as I see it

The world has not yet heard the full and unadulterated truth about the "New Germany" as seen by a neutral, objective observer. Many reports about the Third Reich that do reach the world are not fully understood.

Germany is at present THE country that arouses great public interest, more so than any other country. The suffering and experiments of all other countries - like America, England, France, Austria, Russia, China and Japan - are quickly forgotten compared to the "great question": "What is happening in Germany?"

It is quite understandable that the world obtains a grossly one-sided view of the present conditions in Germany, a view that in no way corresponds to the facts. The New Germany owes this to a whirlpool of propaganda – treacherous, cleverly devised, financed and executed by international forces beyond governments. I have sought the truth amid this whirlpool of propaganda. No American should have anything to fear if he wishes to report the truth. Likewise nobody should be afraid to hear the truth. As an American I claim the right to speak to my countrymen about Germany.

I have traveled and lived in Germany. During the past three years – 1932, 1933 and 1934 – I have spent a total of twenty months in Germany. I have observed the New Germany first-hand and I am determined to give witness about the New Germany as I have seen it in 1933 and 1934 as a neutral observer.

I knew the old, "democratic" Germany – the German of yesterday - from my earlier travels. Now I have seen the Germany of today for comparison. I have traveled extensively through all parts of Germany, from Friedrichshafen to Danzig and from the Rhine and the Saar to East Prussia. I have everywhere received impressions about the New Germany with my own eyes and ears that cannot be bribed. Various connections from my earlier visits made it possible for me to come into contact with ALL segments of the population. I spoke with simple peasants in the fields, with workers, craftsmen and businessmen, with military men and storm-troopers, with officials of the new government. Yes, I even spoke to the Führer and Chancellor. I am espe-

cially obliged to the head of the Foreign Press Department, Dr. Ernst F. G. Hanfstaengel, a confidant of Hitler's. He is one of the best diplomats. He had graduated from our Harward University, speaks all modern languages and fully understands the standpoint and the mentality of a foreigner.

I am neither a teacher nor a politician by profession. Above all, I wish to energetically emphasize one thing: I am not a propagandist for any country or organization. Also, as a foreigner I cannot be a member of a German political party. My position was unique, because I was my own paymaster. I had received various ofers, but I turned them all down, because I did not want my view to be restricted by any publisher. In other words, I only wanted to write down what I really found – and not what I had not found MYSELF.

Everything that I report is merely my personal version. It has been written after careful and objective checking of all of the facts I personally experienced. It is nothing but the truth about WHAT I have seen. I made my observations just like reporter is supposed to: I spoke with this and that person, and it was natural to me that I sometimes heard unclear reports and views about an issue. I was sceptical – very sceptical. In Germany I was naturally told that I was one of the most curious reporters whom one had ever seen, because I always responded to every expression of an opinion with a "why". Whatever one told me, had to be substantiated as well.

Here in America there is a widespread rumor that the New Germany has devoured the Germany of yesterday. The land of Goethe, Nietzsche and Wagner, the land of happy Sunday afternoons, beer gardens and good cheer had supposedly sank like Atlantis. Supposedly, sabers rattled in Potsdam; the Kaiser was indeed gone, but he was not forgotten; the Germans had sacrificed their old love of music, their old inclination to steep themselves in literature, art, philosophy and science on the altar of progress; the sincerity and indefinable culture of the German people had disappeared since 1933.

But what are the real facts?

But let us first take a look back at the first chapter of the history of the New Germany that began with the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. This treaty was conceived in a world that had become arrogant, hysterical and insane by the World War. We in the USA can be glad that

we did NOT sign this murderous and suicidal "peace" treaty, from whose ramifications the WHOLE world suffers greatly even today.

After the cease fire the German people found themselves in this condition: undernourished, beaten down, exhausted to death, its army was disbanded and its navy forfeited, its country was in an uproar, and a dark, hopeless future lied ahead of it! Communism showed its blood-drenched fist. Soldiers returning home from the war were received by a howling mob. They had to look on as their flag - for which they had fought and bled for four years – was trampled in the dirt by the scum of the big cities and the red flag was hoisted in its place. The condition lasted until the year 1921 when the total collapse of the Mark began. The horrified German people had to experience its currency sink to the "value" of a scrap of paper. With the exception of a few – too many – profiteers and swindlers, almost all men and women had suddenly become poor. Old men who had previously lived on the pensions sat on the streets as beggars, unless they preferred suicide to such a hopeless life. What nation on earth could have endured this – after everything they had already suffered – without complete anarchy? Perhaps no other nation on earth except – the German nation!

The Ruhr tragedy followed. The world experienced the shameful spectacle that France occupied the Rhineland and the west German industrial region with BLACK troops. This fact might seem insignificant to the outside world. But for Germany it meant more than the expulsion of thousands and thousands of families from their homes – an act of war to "protect" the "peace" treaty of Versailles. The old culture nation of Germany deeply suffered under the humiliation of the "Black shame", then subservience to "black people". France continued to show its "good intentions" toward Germany by increasing its fortifications and its war material. It was not enough that Germany had to disarm to the point of defenselessness; it had to pay for these fortifications threatening its border as "reparations"! Today France possesses a ring of fortifications of steel and concrete, with insurmountable armament, from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel, the mightiest line of fortifications ever known. This invincible chain of powerful fortifications is still being strengthened by France – financed by the interest on the gold it receives in the form of loans from the smaller states of Europe.

1928, indebted and impoverished by "reparations" loans, Germany is again seized by desperation: the economic crisis spreading throughout the world hits Germany especially hard. Instead of peace, reconciliation and orderly international trade tied to a better life standard for ALL, the "peace" treaty of Versailles only brings misery and misfortune, injustice, threat and unrest to many millions of people – in Germany and in the WHOLE world! I have often asked myself whether THOSE who are RESPONSIBLE for this treaty have the insight and the conscience to ever admit these bitter disappointments to all of the many millions of suffering human beings in the whole world. Do they realize the extent of the suffering and deprivations that millions of people have to endure as a result of the unemployment caused by the paralyzing world economic crisis of the past five years? Do they admit all of this is the result of the crazy treaty of Versailles?

Since 1918 Germany had greatly suffered from mismanagement and corruption for fourteen years. Fourteen years of rigorous profiteering by a tiny clique had sucked out the life-blood of the nation. Jews and their following had tried to sweep aside the concepts of honor, loyalty, faith, patriotism and the freedom of a people. For the first time in Germany's history, deception and corruption permeated all of Germany.

But the calendar moved onward until January 30, 1933. A new cosmos emerged from the chaos: ADOLF HITLER, a simple man of the people, an unknown soldier of the great World War, the creator of the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP), is the director of the revolution of 1933. Never before has world history produced something like the National Socialist revolution of 1933 – so free of the external manifestations of other revolutions. Free of bloodshed, exact, definite and rapid! If a revolution has ever proven its moral justification by the "fairness" with which it was carried out, then it is the German revolution of 1933 under the farsighted, energetic and successful leadership of the peoples Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Since National Socialism achieved power the political construction of Germany has been revolutionized and the people have been filled with Hitler's strength of will and enthusiasm. After a study of several months with my own eyes and ears, I can assure my countrymen in America that the spirit of Adolf Hitler manifests itself everywhere in

Germany - from the isolated farmsteads to the picturesque streets of the small towns in the country, from the smallest villages to the modern metropolises. A living bound exists everywhere between the Chancellor, the new government and the German people. It is a splendid folk community.

More than just a "NEW GOVERNMENT" has emerged. Today the YOUTH has taken control. German youth, filled with faith, hope and the earnest desire to build, has initiated Germany's reconstruction. Hitler and the younger Germany have comprehended that Germany's old generation for years on end was unable to solve the task of establishing peace, order and social justice in Germany. They saw that a fateful belief it its inferiority had been propagated in Germany, leading to the destruction of the peoples courage and strength. Hitler has mobilized Germany's youth as the pillar of a strong, national reconstruction program. He has transformed a dependent, embittered and discouraged nation into one that is filled my confidence and optimism. In this folk community the most precious imponderables - honor, loyalty, patriotism, duty and faith in God – have regained their validity. THESE foundations and THIS leadership made the revolution of National Socialism and the creation of the "Third Reich" possible. I have much to report about this – just as I saw and experienced it.

The Communist Danger

I have often been asked: "What has Adolf Hitler done for Germany and his people?" I have at first replied to this question this way: "If Hitler's sole success had been his triumphant victory over communism – over the communism that ruled in Germany under the disguise of social democracy – then the ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD would have to thank Adolf Hitler for erecting a strong dam – not just in Germany, but at least for all of Europe – against the red flood of communism. National Socialist Germany is an effective barrier between communist Russia and the rest of Europe."

We Americans can be thankful that our borders on the east and west

are formed by oceans. But there is no ocean between western Europe and communist Russia. The time cannot be far off when Europe and the whole civilized world will realize that they are eternally in Hitler's debt for his defensive struggle against communism.

In order for us in the USA to fully comprehend the significance of this fact, it is necessary to briefly sketch how far communist plans for bloody civil war had already progressed when the new government assumed power at the beginning of 1933. I am convinced that the fact of communist aggression in Germany is far too little known to us in America, and that very many people believe that the dangers of communism and Marxism – leastwise as a real danger stemming from imminent anarchy – was overestimated in 1933.

In his proclamation at the 1933 Nuremberg Party Day, Adolf Hitler stressed that for several weeks at the beginning of 1933 the threat of the terrors of Bolshevik chaos was very real. After this threatened chaos was eliminated by Hitler's successful revolution, it was very easy for his opponents to spread the false claims everywhere that terror and chaos had never been planned. The National Socialist government's sudden and energetic action against communist organizations throughout all of Germany turned up not only enormous quantities of weapons of every kind, including bombs and dynamite, rather also much sufficiently documented evidence that the Chancellor's words about the threatening chaos completely coincide with the truth!

Men and women of the poorer segments have been easy prey for the communist agents and their promises of "equality" everywhere. These people do not consider that this equality is only a theory, because in practice the Marxist and communist wire-pullers and leaders – despite their praised "equality" - have everywhere lived in luxury at the expense of the poorer classes. Furthermore, communism always appeals to the lower instincts – greed, licentiousness and the blood lust of criminal circles who probably know fully well that communism means nothing other than anarchy - the collapse of all order, hence terror with bloodshed and robbery.

The Communist Party (KPD) had organized a complete intelligence service across all of Germany with secret agents, informers and couriers. The purpose of this organization was to recruit new members and to instruct them in their tasks, to find out the enemy's plans and weak

spots, and to weaken and tire the enemy with constant irritations and individual attacks.

Things had gone so far that a large, well directed, secret army had been formed – the so-called "red front" – an army of well-armed men ready for any act of terror. This is a grave claim, but the facts and documents alone that were found and recently published clearly prove that the communist had received detailed, printed instructions how to conduct civil war and carry out individual acts of sabotage of every kind. They had been told that the fate of the communist revolution depended on the functioning of an intelligence apparatus, the constant readiness of each individual "terror squad", their good weapons and much ammunition. Whether large-scale combat or the man-to-man battle for the streets, the number of firearms and bullets would be decisive. A revolution could be a success if it was an armed revolution; hence arming of the proletariat was one of the most crucial requirements. Weapons would be used ruthlessly against anyone who did not immediately declare their support for the "dictatorship of the proletariat". The weapons problem would be solved in that each had to get weapons of any kind – whatever each individual could acquire. The instructions SPECIFICALLY recommended knives, clubs, cloth saturated with gasoline or other similar material, axes and hand-grenades made of dynamite because it is easy to procure and relatively easy to use to manufacture throwing grenades. They also suggested throwing rinks, boiling water and acid at the heads of policemen and other opponents. The proletariat could always easily procure dynamite, because the party had many sympathizers in mines and construction work. Other possibilities to obtain weapons existed for the people involved in their transport on trains or barges. Any action that promotes communist goals was allowed. All conceivable means – theft, robbery and murder – were permissible if they enabled weapons to be obtained and the enemy to be weakened. These "terror squads", known in short as "t-groups", received detailed instructions and orders for their communist activity in Germany from a central leadership. One can best understand how tragic and threatening the communist danger was in Germany at the start of 1933, if I quote from one of the numerous "orders of the day" of the central committee of the communist terror for one of these actions:

"Each squad of five men will be assigned a precise position at the given hour. On a preset signal the squads must assemble and form units as fast as lightning. At the same time, bicyclists must patrol side streets and watch for the police. In case of danger these bicyclists must inform their units so that they can disperse and disappear from the area of danger. Although dispersed, the squad must remain intact as far as possible. Specific routs must be designated in advance both for the squad and for the bicyclists."

At the beginning of February 1933 the secret leaders of armed revolution held a meeting. At this meeting the communist party members Ullbrick, Schneller and Kippenberger received orders from the communist international. According to these orders the revolt was supposed to start in the demilitarized Rhineland region – because of the Versailles Treaty it had the smallest police force and no soldiers! The signal for the start was supposed to be the assassination of Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler during his planned trip to the Rhineland. At the time of the planned assassination all radio stations were to be occupied in order to immediately call upon the proletarian masses to revolt. Simultaneously acts of sabotage were to start against public buildings, railways, bridges, barracks and police stations. The secret leaders were to meet in Krefeld and Düren.

A meeting of several communist leaders was held on February 13, 1933 in Aue in Saxony. Shortly afterward the police learned the Flensburg squads, which consisted primarily of Hamburg criminals, had weapons and dynamite in their possession. A few days later the officials in the Ruhr region received a report that attacks against the police were planned. During a search for weapons in Cammin the police found a secret plan according to which a group of 25 men under the leadership of the communist Dumann were supposed to seize leading officials, the leaders of nationalist groups and doctors as hostages. Puvblic buildings were to be occupied and all rail bridges destroyed. A similar terror group was discovered in Burschfeld and 10 kilograms of dynamite were confiscated. At the same time a printed proclamation was found on a communist agent with the following content:

"Armed self-defense of the masses against the fascist terror! Weapons for the workers and the poor peasants! Anti-fascist policemen,

ally yourselves with the workers!"

An order of the day to the technical leaders of the district groups says: "You must by every possible means instruct your comrades in the use of all weapons, from the revolver to the machine-gun!"

For example, in Westphalia secret organizations were uncovered in Hagen, Schwerte and Herdecke. Forty-three communists were arrested. They had in their possession seven machine-guns, forty-two military rifles, eight dynamite bombs and large quantities of ammunition and dynamite. Similar reports came in from all parts of Germany.

According to the discovered documents all rail bridges and electrical lines were supposed to be destroyed between March 5 and March 9, 1933. At the same time terror groups were to pin down the Berlin police stations on the Wrangelstrasse and in Kreuzberg. Couriers and special telephone lines were ready. Simultaneously, a large number of the unemployed were supposed to conduct terror acts and break-ins in the villa neighborhoods of Berlin, especially in the Krumme Lanke.

All of these – only a few of many – details have been DOCUMENTED AND PROVEN. They provide convincing proof that a communist revolution had been prepared right down to the smallest detail and that at the beginning of the year 1933 a bloody civil war was imminent. Is it any wonder that the New Germany views its Führer and Chancellor as the protector against measureless suffering and as the savior and liberator from the brutalities of communism, and that it unites behind him?

In spring 1933 TWO revolutions actually collided!

ONE was the disciplined uprising of the better Germans, led by the German youth. THE ORTHER was the red rebellion led by communists with the lowest instincts, directly by the international wire-pullers. The collision of both of these revolutions triggered the fall of the former rulers and the absolute collapse of the old state form. The idealistic German youth – the healthy core of the nation – remained the victor. Everything connected to the old socialist regime was eliminated, and a new, unified state form emerged based on the German principle of justice and honor. The struggle was fought by the German nation for Germany itself. It was a decisive confrontation between faith in God and godlessness, a fight for honor and honesty against dishonor and crime, a battle of patriotic men against men without a

fatherland, a conflict in which the communist world revolution suffered a crushing defeat in Germany!

I can thus only repeat what I said at the start: I am convinced and hope that the time is no longer far off when Europe, yes, the entire world, will be grateful to Adolf Hitler for protecting Germany and Europe against the expansion of the communist world revolution! That is his great historical service for the salvation of culture and civilization in the world!

This dark chapter, however, would be incomplete without taking a look at the great change that has come to Germany since National Socialism's victory over communism in Germany. It must be recognized that today peace and order prevail. Crime has been as good as abolished. Honesty, trust and hope have been reborn. Looking at the whole, one must say that the New Germany – filled with self-respect and national pride – is peaceable. A person can now travel in Germany and pursue his business with at least as much security as anywhere else in the world. German jurisprudence is incontestably one of the best; it secures peace and order in the land. There are no more strikes and uproar, no street battles such as many other countries still experience in 1934. Looking back at the conditions in 1932 and justly comparing them to the present 1934 one must give the highest praise to one of Adolf Hitler's loyal followers: the Minister President HERMANN GÖRING!

I would also like to say something about the "Thälmann case", about which the most incredible lies are published from time to time in certain newspapers throughout the world.

You know: Ernst Thälmann, the previous leader of the now banned Communist Party of Germany. It was reported that he had been killed! Later, that he had been seriously wounded or beaten to a pulp in a concentration camp. With great difficulty I managed at obtain a personal interview with Thälman. I visited him in prison in order to see how this communist party leader lived there. Well, Thälmann was still 100% alive and he was treated just like any other inmate. His appearance confirmed that. Supposedly he only suffered from the fact that he could no longer work for the communist party like in the past. I was glad to have an opportunity to see Thälmann. This gave me an impression of the man himself and of his significance for communism in

the earlier Germany. His entire bearing as a man leaves no doubt that he is NOT have the brain to be the leader of any party. I am convinced that he was only used by the communists as a tool to protect others, and that fate caught up to him after he fulfilled this purpose.

The Reichstag Fire

I ATTENDED the court proceedings against the Reichstag fire arsonist. I sat near the accused men, close to the former communist party parliament delegate Torgler, the three Bulgarian communists Dimitroff, Taneff and Popof, and the 24 year old communist bricklayer from Holland, van der Lubbe.

The atmosphere of the court was tense every day with attacks by Dimitroff. Dimitroff would not adhere to the German court protocol and protested so loudly that the chief justice had to repeatedly warn him. Nonetheless, Dimitroff again and again held long, unwanted speeches, not for his defense, rather for communist agitation, so that the judge sometimes had to have him removed from the court in order to silence him!

The most important defendant was van der Lubbe, who had set fire to four public buildings in Berlin within three days. His last act was the Reichstag fire.

A policeman encountered van der Lubbe on the Reichstag groundfloor during the fire. He was naked from the waist up, wearing pants that were too long and torn shoes, and he was confused by smoke. He surrendered without resistance and admitted to having set the Reichstag fire, adding that he had used his coat, jacket and shirt to fan the flames.

Here we should refer to the contradictory reports in the press about the arrest of van der Lubbe. The first reports claimed for example that he had been taken into custody in the "Tiergarten" next to the Reichstag as he fled from that building. It is a proven fact that van der Lubbe was arrested inside the Reichstag itself! He lost his way in the smoke, because he was not familiar enough with the huge building with its many steps, floors and rooms. Many reports about the Reichstag fire,

especially the "Brown Book" about the "Hitler terror", emphasize the question how van der Lubbe and his helpers could even enter the Reichtag, because EACH visitor had to sign in, writing down the name of the delegate he wished to speak to and the reason for his visit. Porters and messengers are stationed at the entrances. There was much discussion as to how it was possible to get past these sentries and in this manner enter the Reichstag through the usual entrances. The Reichstag building was CLOSED at the time, roughly 9:00 PM. The few watchmen were at their posts. He climbed up an exterior wall, broke a window and climbed in, and then went to the great assembly hall. The walls of this hall are covered with WOOD with heavy velvet tapestries. The speaker's tribune and the delegates' chairs consist of wood and the narrow passageways between the seven sections of delegates' seats have thick carpeting. Indeed, wood and velvet cloth were ideal material for a fire. Van der Lube claims he entered the Reichstag shortly after Torgler had left. (It has been proven that the communists were the LAST delegates to leave the building that evening!) It could not be proven beyond doubt who the accomplices of van der Lubbe were, but there is no doubt that he MUST have had accomplices. The curtains, seats and carpeting of the great assembly hall had been very thoroughly saturated with a highly combustible chemical compound in advance. Combustible materials had also been prepared at other places within the huge building. All van der Lubbe had to do was break in and ignite the various saturated places.

I was led through the Reichstag building after the fire, accompanied by a high-ranking police officer. I have personally spoken to the Reichstag officials who experienced the fire. They showed me the holes in the wall from the police revolver bullets fired by the officer from outside; he was the first person to notice van der Lubbe's torch roaming around in the corridors, trying to find his way out of the Reichstag. We could follow all of van der Lubbe's tracks through the confusing maze of the many rooms and hallways. Even his smoke-blackened fingerprints on the walls were visible! Van der Lubbe confessed after his arrest that, exited and nervous because of insufficient knowledge of this gigantic building, he had searched for an exit from the Reichtstag with a burning torch in is hand. He described how he

had ignited the various places, but he would not name any accomplice. Even today one can see spots on the floor from the chemical solution that saturated the fire points.

Van der Lubbe gave me the impression of an admittedly normal, but not particularly intelligent person. During the proceedings he often had fits of amusement, giggling and grinning. Frequently he was (or pretended to be?) totally apathetic. He responded to every question put to him – with very few exceptions – either by remaining silent or with a hesitant "yes" or "no".

I can only say that the chief judge showed greater consideration and politeness, patience and tolerance toward the defendants than would have been the case in many other courts. As already mentioned, Dimitroffs' fits were constantly repeated despite the frequent admonitions. He rudely interrupted the judges, lawyers and witnesses, criticized judges and witnesses, held provocative speeches and kind of played the role of a judge over his judges! That kind of thing would not have been tolerated in any other country; it would have been handled much more severely than in this German court.

It has been incontestably proven that this Reichstag fire was a COMMUNIST act. The police action was immediately initiated under the highest leadership of Minister President GÖRING with admirable energy, prudence and thoroughness. It was a defensive action against Bolshevik terror and a urgent state necessity.

Concentration Camps

The fact of the establishment of concentration camps has been persistently used by enemies throughout the world – who have never viewed such a camp – in many false reports for defamation and agitation against the Third Reich. The infamous "Brown Book" about the "Hitler terror", whose forward was written by the British Labor delegate Lord Marley, devotes a chapter to concentration camps. I am convinced that each reader of that book, if he has the least bit of intel-

ligence, will immediately realize that the contents of that book are ridiculous. The claims on each page are nothing other than a malicious propaganda lies against Germany.

I have visited the concentration camps in Germany. In the camp at Oranienburg, about twenty English miles out of Berlin, I found 187 prisoners – not 1500 as Lord Marley claims. Two guards with rifles stood in front of the gate, but there were no machine-guns. I found totally modern, sanitary facilities and not, as has been claimed, "just a single water pump in the courtyard with old pails for the use of individual prisoners". The sleeping rooms were not "ruins with some dirty straw covering concrete floors", rather they were just as good and clean as the sleeping rooms of many army barracks I have seen in America.

I could see that many false claims had been made. For example, the prisoners receive the same food as the commandant of the camp and the National Socialist guards – three plentiful means each day, naturally without luxury. They have two free hours for relaxation and exercises. If they behave well, they may have two visits each month from relatives or friends. One will be amazed – as indeed I was myself surprised – that I did not find a single Jew in this concentration camp; the prisoners were mostly communists. I had been invited to join a group of journalists and other official visitors who were to visit the Oranienburg concentration camp. But I declined, because there were rumors that the conditions in the camp had been altered for such visits. Well, I am not from Missouri, rather I am an old "hawk-eye from Ohio" – I must see everything like it really is. I therefore got special permission from the police and picked another day at random to go to Oranienburg unannounced. I drove the twenty miles in a common taxi. There were no other visitors there that day. This is what I found:

Upon arrival I asked the camp commandant to allow me to speak to individual prisoners without the presence of National Socialist guards. This request was granted. I talked with many prisoners. Their answers were essentially the same. The first prisoner I spoke to was a communist. He spoke English and read foreign newspapers. He said: "My whole life I always had too little time – now I have too much." Another said: "Aside from the loss of my freedom, I have nothing to com-

plain about." A group of prisoners further commented, "We are well treated, as prisoners can just expect to be." They told me they were never hit, that no mistreatment occurred and that order and discipline prevailed in the camp.

The camp commandant, a young National Socialist, evidently does everything to make things easier for his prisoners. The inmates must naturally perform work, each according to his previous trade as far as possible. There is no hard work and there are enough rest breaks with gymnastics and sports. Some perform gardening work, others paint or do carpentry work, still others are busy in the kitchen or with cleanings and picking up. Various ones told me that they were glad to find protection in the camp from their so-called friends, their own communist comrades, who – in freedom – were still secretly active!

I also wish to tell my countrymen what has been prudently left out of the "Brown Book". That is the great quantity of weapons of every kind – rifles, revolvers, pistols, ammunition, dynamite, sabers, knives etc. – that was all found in the possession of the communists housed here at the time of their arrest. I have seen the collection in Oranienburg. It is no secret, because the discovery of these weapons was the reason for the arrest of these people and their confinement in a concentration camp. This supply of weapons, ammunition and explosives would suffice to kill at least 1000 people.

I am today convinced that – in order to prevent a long and bloody civil war – it was necessary to put the armed and agitated enemies of National Socialism under observation in concentration camps. Today in 1934 the vast majority of the inmates of these camps have long since been released. Based on what I have seen and heard there, I do not believe that many of them have remained communists.

The Saar Region

One of the most significant European problems is "the question of the Saar region".

The pacification of Europe is largely dependent on the prompt, CORRECT solution of this totally unjustly created "question".

Knowing the importance of this problem and because only very few American journalists have visited the Saar, I decided to view this important German border territory. I know that a powerful, anti-German propaganda tries the give the world a false image of the Saar. Now I wanted to form my own opinion in order to be able to report the truth about the Saar region as a neutral foreigner. Since I had the chance to talk in detail there with important personalities, I obtained thorough, conscientious information from the Director of the Economic Archive, Dr. Walter Cartillieri, from the professional Dr. Lütlke, from the leader of the trade unions of the Saar region, Peter Kiefer, from a leading Catholic and from the well-known mine owner Dr. Hermann Röchling.

To say it straight out:

Actually, there is no "Saar question", because the Saar WAS German, the Saar IS German and the Saar region WILL REMAIN GERMAN!

This is how the "question" of the Saar was created: As reparations for the destruction and losses suffered by the French mining industry in the World War, France had the Versailles Treaty turn over this German region with rich coal mines and iron works. The treaty of Versailles placed this German province under INTERNATIONAL administration until January 18, 1935, i.e. for fifteen years, in the name of the League of Nations. Germany had to renounce its administrative rights, inclusive of tariff rights, partially in favor of the League of Nations and partially in favor of France. The Saar region joined a tariff union with the French neighbor. German currency was abolished and replaced with the French franc as the sole valid currency in the land. There are no longer military garrisons in this region. A police troop was created to ensure order. The "Saar government", established by and is responsible to the League of Nations, is appointed for twelve month terms. This international governing commission has five members, at present one Saarland native, one Frenchman, one Englishman, on Finn and one Yugoslav. The present chairman of the commission is the Englishman, Mr. Geoffrey G. Knox. All of these measures taken to separate the Saar region from Germany were taken without asking the Saar population, for whom, at France's insistence, the ceremoniously proclaimed "self-determination of the people" has

no validity for fifteen years!

The present, unnatural conditions in the Saar region are hence the result of French REVENGE as it is so often expressed in the "peace" treaty of Versailles! France hoped it would be able to win the hearts of the Saar population during these fifteen years and annex this economically valuable region. Despite massive propaganda and the employment of every means, France will have to bury this hope on January 13, 1935, because the Saar population, with only very few exceptions, remains loyal to Germany now as in the past. I have again and again confirmed this in discussions with many Saarlanders from every segment of society.

It is generally known that during the peace conference the French delegates asserted that 150,000 Frenchmen live in the Saar region in order to substantiate their claims. These 150,00 Frenchmen have always existed solely on paper; the figure is drawn out of thin air! A consensus in the year 1910, for example, that I was able to examine showed that no more than 339 people listed French as their native language. Without exaggeration it can be estimated than even today the number of pure Frenchmen living in the Saar region does not exceed 1500 – plus 5000 more Frenchmen who became French citizens only because of the Treaty of Versailles. Among Germany's enemies are the 40,000 communists in the Saar region as well as the roughly 2000 Jewish immigrants and another 1000 Jews staying there as "guests". But these Jews have long since realized that the vote on January 13, 1935 will not be favorable to them; they are busily finishing their business and selling out – many have already left the Saar region, and others will leave by Januari 1935. Indeed, these are sure signs that the Saar region will soon return to Germany!

The Saar population numbers about 830,000, of which 95% are undeniably German. 85% of them are workers whose majority are employed in the mining industry. The iron industry employs about 50,000 workers and the other industries provide another 25,000 people with their daily bread. This working population in the Saar is almost exclusively German. Unlike many other important mining and iron regions, it does not consist of various nationalities. Because foreign workers have never come here, it is understandable that the vast majority of the Saar population has again and again expressed its loy-

alty to Germany, both before and after January 30, 1993.

The Saar region is one of the most densely populated regions of the world: its 830,00 inhabitants live on 747 square miles, that means 1,100 people per square mile! Every married worker has the ambition to one day own his own house and land. The majority has a small house with a garden and often a piece of field or meadow while only a minority lives in rented apartments in larger buildings.

The character of the Saar region, the language and customs, thinking and feeling of the Saar people have always been German, only German, and it has remained so to this day. Three quarters of the population are Roman Catholic. Despite all of the attempts at agitation they remain loyal to the New Germany. School instruction has always remained totally German. It is no different in system and in spirit from the school system in the rest of Germany.

The following figures show the great economic importance of this German province on the Saar. Rich coals deposits and their extraction through mining are the main foundations for the whole Saar region. Next to that the products of the huge iron works as well as the glass and ceramics industry enjoy world repute. The raw iron and raw steel production of the Saar region represents one fifth of the entire German production. The annual yield of the Saar region is about 13 million tones of coal, 2 million tons of steel, 4,784,000 cubic meters of reflective glass and 2,392,000 cubic meters of roof tiles. Those are huge figures; they are the reason why France covets this rich and industrious stretch of land. Roughly one third of the coal production is consumed in the Saar itself while the other two thirds are exported to Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Italy.

It is a sad fact that the economic life of this land, rich in natural resources and very industrious, has suffered greatly as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. The source of the problem is the tariff union with France and in the separation of this German province from German tariff administration. Only GERMANY has tried to counteract the severe economic situation of the Saar industry. Germany came to the aid of its folk comrades in the Saar and allowed the TARIF-FREE import of Saar products into the Germany, thereby presenting the threatened collapse of the Saar industry and the impoverishment of the working Saar population. Germany gladly made these concessions

to the Saar region, although France only made a few minor concessions regarding the import of German wares into the Saar. Even after the separation Germany viewed it as a duty of honor to help the brothers in the Saar in their social need. Germany supports all the Saar mining workers who are no longer able to work; it pays the old age pensions and grants the Saarlanders the splendid German health insurance; it pays the pensions for the Saar war veterans as well as for the disabled and widows etc. – altogether about 30 millions Reichsmark annually! If one includes the freedom from tariffs, one comes to an annual figure of 40-45 million Reichsmark with which Germany supports this German province that has been withdrawn from its administration. The Saar population will proclaim the some comrade's bond on January 13, 1935 – despite all foreign enticements and the promises of Marxist-communist-separatist quarters.

I ask my countrymen in the USA if they can image the following example: One of our states that has been part of our United States for 150 years as a matter of self-evident loyalty is – without asking its populace – separated from the United States for fifteen years. A tariff border is created between it and the other states. This state is placed under the tariff control of a foreign country - whose people belong to different race, speak a different language and have a different currency. A "neutral" international commission handles the administration of this state. The most important natural resources of this American state are turned over to a foreign power that has tariff jurisdiction over this American state. This foreign power has the obvious intention to keep this wealthy state even after the fifteen year interim administration. The possibility of conquest by the sword does not exist. Can my countrymen imagine the manifold other means of economic pressure and propaganda that would be used against our misfortunate state by this foreign power? Now, an international treaty – to whose fulfillment the most powerful governments are committed – sets down that after fifteen years the population of this separated state should decide whether it wishes to 1) return to our USA or 2) to remain, as in the preceding fifteen years, under international administration, or 3) request annexation by a foreign power. My countrymen, how would YOU behave toward your brothers and sisters in the state separated from us? What would YOU expect from the inhabitants of the sepa-

rated state, who – like their ancestors, for 150 years, just like us – had been good Americans? Would YOU – despite communist and separatist promises, despite innumerable lies and false reports in the newspapers in the rest of the world –for even a moment doubt the loyalty of your countrymen separated from you? Would YOU not keep the same loyalty through all the fifteen years of misery? Would YOU believe the false, peace-threatening rumors claiming that YOU wanted, at your own disadvantage, to use force to re-conquer the separated state – even though YOU have the absolute CERTAINTY that in a few months your countrymen, in a free and fair election, will vote for YOU and for the return to you?

I think that an honest answer to this question will bring each of us to a just position toward the issue of the Saar region! My example here is completely accurate in terms of Germany and the situation in the Saar, except the part about 150 years. For over 1000 years the Saar has thought and felt German and it wants to, and will, always remain GERMAN.

The return of the Saar region to Germany as the sure result of the election on January 13, 1935 will have great importance not only for Germany, but for the whole world. Justice demands the free, non-coerced election by the Saar populace and then the return of this German province to Germany. The proper solution of the "Saar question" will greatly contribute to the pacification of Europe - yes, of the whole world. Artificially created tensions between nations – profitable only to a few armaments manufacturers and stock market speculators, but not to the millions of working people of all countries – will find a peaceful solution on January 13, 1935. No bone of contention will remain between Germany and France. We have all heard repeatedly from the mouth of ADOLF HITLER and from the speeches of his deputy, Reich Minister RUDOLF HESS, the unconditional affirmation of a honest POLITICS OF PEACE. They desire a PEACEFUL UNDERSTANDING of all nations among themselves and "good will" for a PEACEFUL SOLUTION of all remaining questions in order to avoid a war through which – one way or another – the PEOPLE always just lose. Only in THIS way can the TRUST all toward each other be restored. Only when genuine love of peace and trust prevail everywhere can the world economy heal again and the sad lot

of many millions of unemployed throughout the world be improved. Adolf Hitler brought the confirmation of his words through the DEED: he has secured peace for the eastern border of his Reich through a treaty with neighboring POLAND. He has the same wish for Germany's western border. That is why Adolf Hitler has clearly declared that, after the fairly held election in the Saar and the return of the Saar province to Germany, there would ne NO DISPUTED TERRITORY anymore between Germany and France. Nothing more would stand in the way of an enduring, friendly cooperation between the neighboring countries Germany and France!

I have gotten to know the New Germany very well. I know its peaceful goals and I believe in Hitler's love of peace and his desire for an agreement with France. I believe in the wish of the entire German people to live in peace with all of the world.

I have myself examined "the question of the Saar region" very closely and objectively as a neutral foreigner. I am firmly convinced that an election will produce a great victory for Germany.

If there is a desire for justice in the world, a free, non-coerced election must take place in the Saar on January 13, 1935 and this German province must be immediately returned to Germany.

Will January 13, 1935 bring the victory of justice? Will that day find France willing to accept the hand of peace Germany has repeatedly offered to it?

I hope so. The whole world would sigh in relief with me – ALL of us freed from a burden, because the pacification of Europe would be secure – for the GOOD OF ALL NATIONS!

East Prussia

I have traveled through Danzig, the Polish "corridor" and East Prussia, the most eastern outpost of German culture.

Here, too, on Germany's eastern border, incapable and shortsighted diplomats, motivated by hate and destructive intent, created conditions through the conditions of the peace "treaty" of Versailles that have led to heated debates between Germans and Poles. The tension

lasting many years, in part encouraged in Poland against Germany by special foreign interests, represented a constant threat to European peace until the beginning of 1934.

EAST PRUSSIA is now an arm cut off from the German body. One can compare this eastern grain chamber of Germany to an island. On one side the border is the Baltic Sea. On the other side the border is formed by the Polish "corridor", Poland and to the northeast Lithuania. The unholy Treaty of Versailles inflicted a painful wound on Germany here, which led to an ever spreading "blood infection" – until ADOLF HITLER proved his oft proclaimed DESIRE FOR PEACE to a hostile and unbelieving world at the beginning of 1934. Despite all bad feelings about the questions of the new eastern border of the "corridor", HILTER achieved a radiant diplomatic deed ON JANUARY 26, 1934. Germany came to an agreement with Poland: In a treaty valid for a period of initially ten years both countries proclaimed their desire for a substantial improvement of the neighborly relations and they solemnly renounced the use of military means to settle any open disputes between them! On January 26, 1934 a new era of world politics started in Eastern Europe. A just and honestly thinking world alone may be able to judge what Hitler means for Germany – and for the world, for the efforts to create and secure world peace.

I want to remind that Hitler has offered to sign similar non-aggression pacts with all of his neighbors in order to preserve peace, for the benefit of all nations!

Why is there still so much hatred in many parts of the world toward the New Germany? Has not Germany PROVEN its sincere desire for peace? Who in the world is threatened by this New Germany? For twenty bitter years this downsized, sucked dry, impoverished Germany has fought for the restoration of its honor, for equal rights and for its economic recovery. It has suffered more from the "world economic crises" than any other country. Until the start of 1933 its need grew more and more as is proven by the well-known unemployment figures. Hitler gave back to this intelligent, industrious people of high culture faith in itself and in its future. Under his wise and energetic leadership the entire nation works tirelessly on peaceful reconstruction. After the enormous losses of the World War and the heavy dam-

age in the following fifteen years it now NEEDS and DESIRES with a sincere heart PEACE for its recovery. To secure peace it seeks friendly and neighborly relations with all nations.

I have found that everybody – regardless of nationality – is welcome in the New Germany, if he is willing to objectively study the state of things in Hitler's Reich without destructive intent.

Like everywhere in Germany, the alert observer will easily see the great change for the better in East Prussia, too. Here, too, on the border, battles are being fought with the weapons of peace against need and unemployment. The wounds of a sick economy are being healed. Based on my own observations I can myself proclaim the great progress in East Prussia, because I visited this province in both 1933 and in 1934. This German province, especially hard hit by the "peace" treaty of Versailles, has provided an extraordinary example of the fight against unemployment. Its great success in this difficult area is owed to the prudence, energy, the never tiring industriousness of its President Erich Koch, whom I had the honor to meet. In an interview granted to me President Koch proved that East Prussia had about 130,00 unemployed in 1932 and still 80,000 in 1933, but that the latest figures in August 1934 showed just 8,000! East Prussia's extensive agricultural economy as well as trade and industry have again given work and bread to the many previously unemployed. (I mention as something really special the collection and utilization of amber, a prehistoric, petrified resin from which famous, magnificent jewelry of every kind is produced.) Here, too, in this especially hard hit province, separated from the fatherland, one no longer sees loafers or desperation. Everywhere on the land and in the cities there is intense activity and satisfied faces in comrade-like work for Germany's reconstruction. Here in the east, too, like everywhere in the New Germany, in discussions with people from all segments of the populace, one finds love for their energetic peoples' Chancellor Adolf Hitler, trust, faith and hope.

As something really special in East Prussia I have already mentioned to my countrymen the collection and utilization of amber that in all the world is only found here in East Prussia. I wish to draw attention to the beautiful capitol and university city of this German province, Königsberg, as well as to the baths and the lonely, unique

coastal stretches on the Baltic Sea. One can also remember that the crusaders ("Kreuzritter") here in present day East Prussia erected their fortifications as bulwarks against the advancing Slavs, that they fought for their western culture and civilization, and that they were the first to convert the heathens of the east to Christianity.

I wish to also thankfully mention that during my first visit to East Prussia I had the honor to be accompanied by Mr. Budding, mayor of the city of Marienwerder, during part of my trip to study the border issues. He is a distinguished older gentleman, always ready to provide most valuable explanations of all East Prussian issues. The representative from the USA and his wife spent a weekend as the guests of mayor Budding. I spoke at length with mayor Budding about Eastern Prussian conditions. His last words at my departure were: "... remember, HITLER IS ABOVE ALL A MAN OF PEACE!" This conversation took place in 1933. In a recent letter from him he referred back to our conservation the previous year and added the following words:

"Hitler has been portrayed as a man whose only goal is to militarize and rearm Germany. They say after he has done that he will start endless wars of conquest. **The agreement between Poland and Germany, however, clearly proves that Hitler does not shun substantial compromise, even in matters touching Germany's life interests, in order to sweep aside all obstacles against the restoration of trust in Europe. The disarmament negotiations in Geneve have shown the fact that it is not Hitler who stands in the way of disarmament.**"

East Prussia WORKS!

Filled with this spirit of Adolf Hitler, strength of will and creative strength, East Prussia – like all of Germany – will soon compensate for the damage of the war years, the postwar years and the years of the general economic crisis and achieve a new prime to the benefit of all of humanity.

I have learned to know this people like my own. I wish them a rebirth.

East Prussia fights on, but with the weapons of PEACE!

Danzig

Again, there is more proof that the German people, broken by the Allies in 1918, were simply raped by the "peace" treaty of Versailles. Indeed, the conditions of THIS "peace" mean "continuation of the war with other means". Wherever one looks, there is not a trace of JUSTICE that alone could guarantee pacification of the world! Based on my own experiences, that I did NOT – like many people judging superficially – take from whatever various colored and constructed newspaper articles – I allow myself the following determination: In the World War the simple soldiers and their military leadership performed magnificently, by friend and foe alike. However, at the end of the war the diplomats of the victorious states and the political generals advising them completely failed. Never before had such a refined but simultaneously stupid ultimatum been forced on the vanquished like the Versailles Treaty of 1919, written by hate-blinded, shortsighted men! It would be just as stupid and shortsighted as if, for example, we in the USA would say: "What does then Versailles Treaty matter to US? How does the damage suffered by Germany because of this ultimatum – just or not – concern us? WE did NOT sign that treaty!" I could state many reasons, but I simply want to reply to the hardest, cold egoist like this: "Are you, my countryman, just as cold and uncaring about the lost prosperity in the USA, about the world economic crisis and the misery of many millions of American employed? No? Then RESEARCH for once AT THE SOURCE for the causes of all evil in the world, and I am convinced that you, too, will realize the suffering that ALL OF US endure are the results of the mistakes of the Versailles Treaty!"

DANIZIG IS ONE of the proofs of the correctness of these words.

Danzig, this interesting, old, but also technologically modern harbor city on the Baltic Sea, was separated by the Versailles Treaty in 1919 – against the protest of the inhabitants and declared an "independent city-state". Why did this happen? The "Allies" wanted to give the newly created state of Poland access to the sea – at Germany's ex-

pense -, hence the creation of the long "corridor" that ends at Danzig on the Baltic Sea. Because they could not simply turn over the PURELY GERMAN city to Poland without all too great an outcry of injustice, they resorted to the makeshift solution of the "city-state Danzig". Admittedly, this city does not belong to the Polish empire, but Germany is poorer by the loss of such an old and important harbor city! Poland and independent Danzig were supposed to work hand in hand to their mutual benefit. Nonetheless, not far from Danzig on the mouth of the Weichsel, Poland built an artificial harbor. The Polish harbor-city of Gdingen emerged with French aid and an expenditure of 100 million, supplied by the state, as a competitor to the natural, famous harbor of Danzig. Poland routed its sea trade and commerce to its new harbor at Gdingen in order to also underline the necessity of the Polish "corridor". The Danzig harbor, separated from Germany and neglected by Poland, suffered from this more and more.

Danzig is undeniably German. 96% of its inhabitants are of pure German descent. Nonetheless, this old German city was separated from Germany! Where, I ask, is justice and the equal application of the right of self-determination of peoples?

On the day of my arrival, I was received by the President of the city-state of Danzig, Dr. Hermann Rauschning. His office in the massive old government building resembles the study of a scholar. During our conversation I got an impression of his extensive knowledge in all areas. President Rauschning is extremely knowledgeable that would be useful to any publisher of a world newspaper. His bearing, his speech and his in-depth presentations reflect a life filled with great ideas and deep thought.

The National Socialist Party of Danzig won a majority in the election of May 28, 1933. Since that time, National Socialists also rule in the city-state of Danzig. BEFORE their rise to power the League of Nations was occupied with 259 disputes between Danzig and Poland; to the disadvantage of the League of Nations itself, an intolerable tension existed between these two states. Danzig's new, National Socialist government soon took another course, namely direct negotiations with Poland. On July 4, 1933 Danzig's President Dr. Rauschning paid a state visit in Poland's capitol Warsaw. Already on August 23 both states signed an agreement that has since been followed by others, all

of them leading to settlement of the previous differences and mutual gain.

Just like Hitler's treaty between Germany and Poland, so too have Danzig and Poland extended their hands in peace for the benefit of all of humanity, pledging settle all matters by PEACEFUL means.

Those are the treaties of wise politicians on both sides that have significantly contributed to the pacification of Eastern Europe.

Hamburg and its International Significance

Many of my countrymen have visited Germany's largest sea harbor. Many have made their trip from America to Europe with the "United States Line" or with the "Hamburg-Amerika-Linie". All of them will have discovered, just like me, that Hamburg, as one often hears - with its many picturesque canals, its old houses and lively commerce in the old, narrow, interesting streets of the inner city – is indeed the "Venice of the North". Who among these travelers for pleasure or business has not seen Hamburg's beautiful Alstersee district in the center of the city and admired the Hamburg known to all with its impressive city hall, the charming contrast of many giant new buildings with modern architecture and the tiny ancient houses. All of them will have probably visited Hamburg's famous zoo, the splendid natural park in Stellingen and – just for a moment, naturally (!) – the colorful, amusing night life in "St. Pauli". They will have seen all this and more if they took a wagon tour through the "Elbe tunnel" or along the Elbchausse to Blankenese, enjoying the view across the wide Elbe with its busy ship traffic from the "Fährhaus" there. I do not doubt they enjoyed all of this with the same interest and joy as I did during my previous visits in Hamburg.

In the years 1933 and 1935 I saw a DIFFERENT Hamburg as thoroughly as probably no other visitor: Hamburg as a harbor and trading center, Hamburg as the link between the German nation and the overseas countries, Hamburg as the greatest sea harbor on the European continent! I know now: Its harbor serves not just Germany's economic interests, rather those of the entire world!

After I was received in the city hall, I was taken on a special tour and shown the entire gigantic harbor. Experts accompanied me to the various docks, so that I could personally view EVERYTHING. The sum of these almost too numerous impressions is my knowledge of Hamburg's tremendous INTERNATIONAL significance!

Hamburg is the external corner of the Atlantic Ocean that stretches into the European continent here. Millions of tons of wares of every kind are unloaded here and go to Hamburg's warehouses and factories. Or they are transferred onto ocean ships or river barrages in order to reach other destinations, be it other countries by sea or Germany's interior or along rivers and canals to its neighboring countries. Now I know why thousands of travelers from all parts of the globe land in Hamburg in order to visit this highly interesting and most important harbor-city of Germany.

Within the context of this short report it is not possible for me to even name all the branches of Hamburg's trade, commerce and industry. Nor can I describe the huge volume of export and import or the never-resting, lively traffic in the harbor with its endless wharves that are increased by the construction of new ones. Who could describe the amazing works of the great hydraulic facilities for loads, for the loading and unloading of wares? There are a thousand more impressions. Even those who have just seen the harbor and its docks and wharves on a short harbor tour are certainly unable to estimate its full scope and significance. Who knows that the largest ship wharves in the world are found here? There are the wharves where the largest, fastest and most comfortable ships in the world are built, for example in recent years the "Europa", the "Leviathan" and the "Majestic". These ships enjoy the reputation of utmost perfection throughout the whole world. Even the figures from the economic crisis period still show the enormous significance of the Hamburg's harbor. Last year, imports totaled 12,000,000 tons and exports 6,000,000 tons. Import is largely

transit; the wares are taken from Hamburg by rail or steamer to Germany's neighbors such as Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland and onward to the Baltic states.

Everything, each facility of the Hamburg harbor has gigantic proportions. For example, there a warehouse has a cooling facility big enough for 115 million eggs. Just like this gigantic warehouse, all warehouses have the most modern equipment. I was shown a warehouse next to our "Manhattan" with a huge quantity of hops for thirsty America. Here alone I counted 23 large loading cranes, each with a capacity of three to five tons.

The hops are supposed to go to the USA. Naturally, I saw other products that came from our America. For example, during my visit 70,000 crates of California apples were being unloaded for their journey through Germany. Whoever wishes to see wares and ships from – I stress this – THE WHOLE WORLD, as well as the greatest docks and ship building wharves, takes a trip to Hamburg just like I did.

Naturally, just like everywhere in the world, Hamburg's trade and commerce fell far below the 1928 figures due to the world economic crisis, but it nonetheless increased by 10% in 1933 after the Hitler take over the government, and in 1934 it continued to recover.

There is nothing better than a trip to the Hamburg harbor in order to clearly illustrate the injustice of those powers that believe that they can still treat Germany like a second class nation. Hamburg and its harbor of international significance also provide proof that Germany as the "heart of Europe" in terms of production and distribution takes first place in the world's exchange of goods.

Among Hamburg's special attractions know to only a few visitors to this city I count the "hospital for tropical illnesses", an impressive building with a view of the harbor. It was highly interesting for me to visit this world-known hospital that exclusively serves the observation, treatment and prevention of all illnesses from the tropics. The most famous doctors study and treat these illnesses here. The results of their research benefit all of humanity.

Another Hamburg institution of international significance is the "Hamburg Archive for World Economics", a library of publications from the whole world. 8000 newspapers and magazines arrive here daily! On request anybody can obtain information about any matter of

global interest in ANY language!

During my stay in Hamburg I took the opportunity to make a short visit to the city of Kiel, the main harbor of the German fleet. Germany only has two military harbors, "Wilhelmshaven" on the North Sea and "Kiel" on the western end of the Baltic Sea.

At the very least, the name of the city of Kiel is known to every foreigner because of the great sailing regatta, the "Kiel week". But it is significant for more than just its harbor. This city with 250,000 industrious inhabitants is also interesting because of its trade and industry.

I wish to interject here that, because of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is only allowed a navy with 15,000 men, a tiny fleet without dreadnoughts, without submarines, without flying boots and mother ships, and without dirigibles! This fleet would not suffice for the defense of Germany's long coastline on the North and Baltic Seas even against a small enemy. In Kiel I saw both cruisers "Karlsruhe" and "Königsberg". The "Karlsruhe" was just about to leave on a world journey; it was the first German war ship that could display the symbol of the swastika on the heck on a trip abroad.

It is often said abroad that even reliable Germans were not permitted to visit the new German "pocket battle ships". Well, even as a foreigner I was allowed to take a close look at the "Königsberg", this ultra-modern German cruiser! Although this cruiser, being German, is limited to just 5600 tons by the conditions of the Versailles Treaty, it represents the zenith of modern war ship construction, a downright refined utilization of the small space such as one would hardly think to be possible. This ship is certainly another proof of German ability, German precision workmanship and German inventiveness. Ship and crew have made a very favorable impression on me.

In Kiel I spoke with the chief of the German fleet, with the admiral, with the commandant, the officers and the crew of the cruiser "Königsberg". From all of them I received the same answer to the question about the possibility of war: "No!" All shared the same conviction that the preservation of world peace had to be pursued with all possible means - for the reconstruction of Germany and for the recovery of the entire, suffering world. It is not possible to doubt the sincerity and honesty of these men of the New Germany - or to doubt Adolf

Hitler's love of peace so often proclaimed to the world. He KNOWS war and hence he CAN not wish it.

I found the same desire for peace in honor and the same confidence among German students. I wanted to learn the views of German students and hence spoke with a number of them at the universities in Berlin and Heidelberg. What makes German students interesting compared to students at foreign universities are the same character traits that are found among all of Germany's youth today. They are of an age that makes it impossible for them to have participated in the World War, but they are at the same time old enough to be full-fledged citizens of the New Germany. I spoke with many students in Berlin and I can only declare that the general view among students, too, is that war as a means to settle international disputes is ruled out. Although these young students had not faced the terror of the great battles of the World War, they are not, like youth often is, filled with a casual war enthusiasm, rather they see productive, peaceful work as their life task. They stress that the German youth of today holds firmly to the principle: "Nothing can inflict greater damage on us than a war!"

The Market City Leipzig

When I spent the summer of 1933 in Germany in order to study the situation there, it was often claimed that the world-famous "Leipzig Trade Show" would just be a National Socialist exhibit this year, a "brown trade show".

The "brown trade show", however, was just a new addition to the usual, large trade show one knew from other years. This branch was intended to give small industrial firms and the "middle class" businesses - the simple craftsman, the carpenter, the locksmith and every other worker who had invented something – an opportunity to exhibit his invention or special art to the many visitors of this important trade show. They had not had this opportunity in the past. This "brown trade show" was very small compared to the entirety of the exhibits; of the 43 buildings on the trade show grounds in front of the city, only

five were used for the "brown trade show". The other 33 buildings plus five large halls served the usual exhibits. This "brown trade show", of course, could be visited by anybody regardless of nationality, race or color.

The "Leipzig Trade Show" is an international trade show. 18 countries exhibited their products here. In the summer of 1933 318 foreign firms offered their wares in Leipzig. One finds English and Swedish firms, Italian and Czechoslovakian, Austrian and Russian here. Some of these countries have their own halls on the grounds while others form groups. One sees a Greek, a Polish, a Chinese, a Japanese, a Russian, a Norwegian and an Italian group. The visitor to the "Leipzig Trade Show" has an opportunity to see the products of almost the whole world. There is certainly hardly an object not to be seen here at least in the form of a sample. One finds cloth and textiles, sport items, food, furniture, art and much more. Above all, one always sees many interesting new products of technology! No other regularly occurring trade show of this scope exists in the world that, like this show, could offer such a rich abundance. It is remarkable that one meets good German taste, German precision and world-known German inventiveness in all areas.

The "Trade Show for Technology, Machinery and Construction" takes place on the grounds in front of the city. In these huge halls one finds every kind of machine – from the smallest to the gigantic. Whoever visits this show for the first time finds it hard to believe that it is even possible for such a huge show – that can easily compare itself with the world show and with our Chicago show of the same year – to be held HERE, TWICE A YEAR, EVERY YEAR! This institution is a great help to the purchasers from the whole world who have the opportunity here to see ALL the products of the world, to test the newest technological progress, and to compare prices and quality. The trade show with its exhibitors and visitors from many countries also provides a means for mutual understanding and restoration of mutual trust. It is in a better position than any propaganda tools to refute the many lies and false reports about the New Germany. It testifies for the German desire to build and for German ability. It proves to thousands of foreign visitors that the Third Reich is a land of peace, order and progress.

In order to counter the rumors spread in America, I wish to especially stress that - in addition to the many German Jews and foreign Jews who visited the "Leipzig Trade Show" in 1933 and 1934 in complete safety and unmolested - there were as in the past also many Jewish firms among the exhibitors. Those Jewish exhibitors who boycotted the trade show in 1933 and 1934 did not hurt their Christian competition, rather just themselves.

During the trade show, the city of Leipzig makes a special effort to justify its old reputation as a city of art and music. The hall of the "Leipzig Gewandhaus" is the largest concert hall in the world and the concerts there during the trade show are world-famous for their high artistic level.

May 1 in the New Germany

On the morning of May 1, 1933, the first national celebration of the German workers, I enjoyed the privilege of standing in front of the platform at the former imperial castle in the Lustgarten in Berlin only an arm's length away from President von Hindenburg, Chancellor Hitler and Minister Dr. Goebbels as they delivered their addresses to the German youth. Germany was witness to a spectacle never before seen. More then two million people crammed the streets and squares in Berlin's heart. Endless columns of people filled the famous "Linden" to the last corner. 100,000 members of the Hitler Youth from all parts of the city had assembled in the Lustgarten in order to hear the serious, admonishing words of the Reich President and the Chancellor. It is not possible for me to describe the expressions of rejoicing and enthusiasm. However, since this day I know that the German youth loves its Führer and that this youth is the guarantor of the future of National Socialism.

On the afternoon of May 1, 1933 I experienced the largest mass assembly the world ever saw. Huge columns of working people from all trades marched to the "Tempelhofer Feld" from 14 different directions: employers and directors in one rank with their workers and employees, artists, movie actors, officials, waiters and cooks, doctors and

peasants, wash-women and bakers, fishermen and barbers etc., without rank or advantage in seemingly endless columns. While they marched with admirable discipline behind the banners of their trades they sang the old and the new folk songs and marches. A police automobile was placed at my disposal so that I could inspect the facilities and preparations along the streets and at the "Tempelhofer Feld", the largest airport in the world. Over night the airport had been transformed into a gigantic stadium for a million spectators. I climbed the signal tower of the police and had the best view from there across the huge grounds. Gigantic masts had been erected there for the cable and radio facilities, for spotlights and probably a hundred loudspeakers, in order to bring light and sound to the millions at all points on the grounds.

Beneath me stretched – like a colorful field of diverse grain fields – almost endless fields of people, packed tight but still well ordered, as far as the eye could see. The good discipline of the masses could be observed everywhere – no rowdiness, no disagreement, no accidents. Everything worked perfectly. There were masses of flying banners, bushes of flags, music, the rhythm of hundreds of thousands of singing voices and "heil" shouts. Over a million people waited for hours in the hot sun in order to see a single man: the peoples Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Since this first "Celebration Day of German Work" to honor the German worker of every occupation on May 1, 1933, the rights of the worker in Germany have been continuously further developed and solidified.

The time when the worker's leaders lived in luxury from the contributions and savings of workers is over in Germany as is the time of the egotistical profiteering by rigorous businessmen at the expense of the poor workers! On May 1, 1933 and later I have heard very many workers speak freely and without coercion – workers who had not been registered National Socialists. Although many still had material concerns and wishes, all of them told me that they have full trust in Hitler's good will and energy. "Hitler will manage it!" All of them believe in their peoples Chancellor who himself is a "man of the people", who knows their cares, needs and wishes and – what all praise - leads a very simple life. Much of the social progress in the New Ger-

many is reported in later chapters.

The Rights of the German Worker – Past and Present

I wish to stress again and again that the German revolution of 1933 is a revolution of the MIND. It is of the greatest importance to repeat the truth as long as necessary until everyone is conscious of this fact. Because I was able to arrive in Germany just a few weeks after the outbreak of the revolution, I could soon recognize that it is a revolution of ideas. Two world-views – the new one of Hitler's National Socialism and the old one of liberalism – were at war. This was a revolution of Germany's younger generation against the older generation and against leaders who had disappointed and deceived the youth, against a generation that in part did not understand the change and direction of the new ideas and in part did not want to accept the new ideas and their consequences. So it was unavoidable that both these groups of the older generation – one without knowing it, the other consciously – treated the new movement during the years of struggle in part wrongly, in part badly.

Many people in various nations still today criticize the New Germany because it drove out hundreds of representatives of art and science and because – in addition to those people involved in huge corruption cases – many guiltless people had to give up their posts and positions. First, it must be said that NO revolution – not even a revolution of the mind – is possible without some tragedies of severity and misfortune. These tragedies could only have been avoided by the victims themselves! Because THEY THEMSELVES were the original cause! These "poor victims of the revolution" should have in earlier years done something against the prevailing conditions of corruption, betrayal and moral decay; they should have also respected the wishes of

the younger generation! If these "victims" had not treated this youth – that had matured into hardened men in the World War – when they returned to the homeland after the war so badly and without understanding, then the course of events would have different for them, too. When the younger generation returned home from the horrible war after endless deprivations and suffering, they found the older people – and next to them very many, for the large part freshly arrived Jews – living well and in possession of all the well-paid posts. For years they heard nothing by promises that were never fulfilled. Their last savings stolen by the swindle of inflation, the bitterness of the younger generation grew more and more, We must not forget that these men had experienced far greater tragedies on the battlefields than the complaining "victims of the revolution" today experience! Their thankless, bad treatment for fourteen year led to countless tragedies. The guilty people, the "leading minds", were neither willing nor able to provide work for the younger generation returning home from war and to decrease the social need. Why should THEY – who suffered less from the war, inflation and the revolution of 1933 – have the right to loudly and vengefully protest when they are called to account for their own misdeeds?

Yes, it is a revolution of ideas, an uprising of the entire young generation and NOT a question of political parties! It is not a German political party issue, rather a universal issue that affects the whole world, and that – because it is about a war between two world-views – will sooner or later pop up in every civilized country on earth! The whole world boils in unrest. In the middle of a world economic crisis each nation yearns for a strong, farsighted, honest and just government – for real leadership. We now experience the total rejection of communism by the workers of an entire young generation. A large part of the working class had blindly trusted and followed their Marxist and Bolshevik leaders for many years and donated a lot of money. But these leaders – whether incapable or unwilling to win better living conditions for the workers aside – lived a carefree life financed by the pennies of millions. They did not produce an improvement for the workers. They only gave them promises while the need became ever greater and the number of the unemployed grew and grew. At the beginning of 1933 the workers were shamefully and cowardly aban-

doned by their "leaders". Not a single Social Democrat or communist leader has the honor of manly combat like Napoleon: "Fate has not allowed me to die at the head of my troops on the battlefield". Leaderless, these masses of workers faced the National Socialist revolution in 1933. But they saw and recognized their GENUINE leader!

May 1, 1933 was the first national holiday of the German worker. It has provided the proof that millions of workers have recognized their mistake and now stand faithful and trusting behind the new Chancellor.

Already on May 2, 1933, National Socialism took a giant step forward for the benefit of the workers. All buildings, facilities and accounts of all Marxist trade unions were occupied and confiscated by the National Socialists for the interests of the workers. This was a single, simultaneous action throughout all of Germany, carried out without any resistance. Not even three months earlier, on February 12, the leaders of these trade unions had declared during a public assembly in Berlin: The new Chancellor has declared war against the organized worker. The working class will take up the fight. The social democratic leaders will stand at the side of the workers in the hour of need and danger, and they expect the German working class to have trust in their leaders.

Well, the poor, patient German workers HAD previously had trust in their Marxist leaders. But, as we all know, these union leaders deceived them and left them in the lurch in the same shameful manner, just like various earlier party ministers had left their followers. Every one of the cowardly capitulated on May 2, 1933, if he had not already prudently moved his precious person and his bank account to safety in Switzerland, Czechoslovakia or somewhere else.

I ask my countrymen in the USA whether one can wonder why, under these circumstances, former members of the social democratic "Reichsbanner" and former members the Communist Party, after difficult struggle with their conscience, on May 1, 1933 – now the NATIONAL holiday of the German worker – joined the march in front of Adolf Hitler will hope-filled hearts? They came not as deserters, rather as people who had seen the light, with sincere hearts and full, sincere conviction! Can one understand WHY they extended their hand to the new Chancellor – the PEOPLES Chancellor – after they

had seen during the few months of his government that he is dedicated to the well-being of all productive Germans, especially the well-being of the economically weakest segments? In the past they had experienced promises without fulfillment, betrayal, cowardice, corruption and weakness. It is understandable that they now looked upon the new, strong leader, the man of the deed, with full confidence and hope. The previously deceived workers joined the ranks of the sympathizers of the new government on May 1, 1933. This is where they find sincere folk bonds, equal rights, honest comradeship and action! The worker's expectation that his rights will be expanded and secured under the new government, that unemployment will be energetically combated and his living standard raised, has not been disappointed. After the action against the unions the German work force again showed its trust in the new leadership in a gigantic demonstration already on May 6, 1933 in the Lustgarten in Berlin, when the "German Work Front" assembled in front of their Reich Organization Leader. The workers and employees of all the firms pouring into here in endless columns wished to show one thing. Namely, that the German worker has recognized that National Socialists form a real workers' party whose goal is a honest, social compensation for the good of all the people and of the state – without class struggle – in true comradeship!

Adolf Hitler learned the cares and needs of the workers in his own life. A shining example of his desire for the well-being of the "little man" has been he wish – expressed on his birthday – that no one in Germany should go hungry an this day. This warm-hearted wish of the peoples' Chancellor immediately triggered lively response from all the people. Collections were organized. Donations poured in so abundantly that in Berlin alone 150 disbursement centers were already opened the day before Hitler's birthday. Everyone who was unemployed, poor or disabled received one Reichsmark or a coupon of that value for the free receipt of food, redeemable at many thousands or stores in all of Germany. Furthermore, many restaurants provided free meals for the poor on Hitler's birthday. Every one – I stress this, EVERYONE – who was in need received these donations. Not just members of the Nazi Party, rather EVERYONE without regard for political conviction or race or confession.

What became of the old unions and federations? All of them were integrated, absorbed into the largest organization in the world. Its name is…

"The German Work Front".

By decree of October 24, 1934 the Führer and Reich Chancellor legally established the tasks, the goal and the organization of the "German Work Front".

The construction effort that began on May 2, 1933 has hence found legal sanction.

From on May 1, 1933 still existing remnants of the unions and other worker organizations the "German Work Front" was founded as A NEW LARGE, UNIFIED ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PEOPLES COMMUNITY WITHOUT CLASS STRUGGLE CHARACTER. In scope and numbers it is four times larger than the above-mentioned organizations were on May 1, 1933.

The huge, idealistic value this organization possesses lies in the fact that it achieves a COMPLETE EQUALITY OF RIGHTS of its members. This equal treatment consciously elevates the manual laborer out of the class struggle milieu of the proletariat. This means a revolution on the social level, in other words a totally NEW social order has emerged! In the past, the state and the people were torn apart by political parties. The best forces within the people were wasted in a conflict of everybody AGAINST everybody else, to the detriment of the entire nation. This made Germany impotent internally and externally. Today, however, a COMPLETE UNITY and hence naturally also STRENGTH have emerged. This unity has been expressed by the outstanding election results experienced by the German people in Adolf Hitler's era. It results from a REAL, COMMUNITY SENSE enjoyed by all.

Tasks in all areas of national life that the previous, liberal-Marxist epoch could have never solved due to egotistical conflicts of interest, now approach their fulfillment.

Born out of revolutionary deed and pushed onward by the clever and goal-conscious politics of the Reich Organization Leader Dr. R. Ley to revolutionary progress, the "German Work Front" now already

bears fruit that justify the German peoples' greatest hopes.

THE INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVITY of all the German people is the highest goal of the "German Work Front". No disruptive intervention – neither strike nor lockout etc. - hampers the economy in its necessary striving to increase yield in order to achieve the SOCIAL COMPENSATION that represents an essential demand of the National Socialist program.

Based on an absolutely voluntary union, all productive people of the mind and of the hand, each for his own part, tries to achieve the highest performance in order to find idealistic and material satisfaction.

Some states in class struggle still experience all the phases of the conflict of everybody against everybody else. Other states have gone over to a certain double-union-system with employers on the one side and workers on the other, each with their own umbrella organization. The National Socialist state has gone beyond these intermediate forms to the ideal solution, the COMMUNITY.

The genius of the Führer and Reich Chancellory has been able to elevate people above their egotistic, self-centered thinking and directed their view toward the eternal and indestructible values of comradeship, solidarity, equal rights and honor. Twenty-two months after the creation of the Hitler regime a National Socialist community work has been carried out in the New Germany that is worthy to stand next to its accomplishments in other fields. It contributes to the world's respect for National Socialist unity and for the unity of the German nation.

"Strength through Joy"

The community "Strength through Joy" is especially close to the heart of Reich Organization Leader Dr. Ley. It is a division of the "German Work Front". It was created in the interest of the whole work force in order to give ALL working people STRENGTH THROUGH JOY, and THROUGH PRESERVATION AND INCREASE OF THE PRODUCTIVE ENERGY and JOY OF WORK to benefit the ENTIRE nation through INCREASED PRODUCIVITY. "Strength through Joy" is an admirable organization and a shining

example for honest, practical socialism.

In the summer of 1934 I was also in Germany and traveled the country from Königsberg to Friedrichshafen and from Bremerhaven to Berchtesgaden. Certainly, I was always in a hurry, but I still met and talked with many men and women from all occupations. I paid special attention to the worker and his sphere of activity in daily life.

In Germany's larger cities I attended many meetings of workers and their leaders. The central point of their discussions was always the idea and the question of the "life interests of the worker". I came to the conviction that one finds an energetic movement in Germany whose goal is to raise the life standard of the workers, of the simple man in the city and in the countryside, by the most diverse means and by new methods. I must repeatedly point out that the new government has overcome the previous class struggle and created the desired unity of all segments of the industrious German people. I find a national brotherhood among them, an admirable comradeship. Workers and people of other occupations work together without any difference in their rank or social position and without regard for the wealth or poverty of their families.

If one wants to fully understand what has been done in Germany for the worker, one must not forget that there were seven million unemployed when National Socialism came to power. If one figures in the women and children, that means that one fourth of the entire nation was dependent on state support! The new government combated unemployment to such a degree that today three million have again found work. This has naturally given them the means to live, and their work in turn creates work and bread for the entirety, because the government and the people are of the same mind in their goals and efforts. This fact alone should bring success to the government's fight against unemployment.

I have the impression that Germany wishes a happier, health nation. The example the Führer himself gives through his simple life style has produced new trust and joy in all of those who were previously in a state of dissatisfaction and hopelessness. The German worker's will to work has been greatly strengthened. Germany sees its people gain strength through a feeling of happiness and again becomes strong. The movement called "Strength through Joy" gives the people new

life interest. "Strength through Joy" plays a very important role in the New Germany. The efforts of this organization are directed at improving the lot of the common man who - throughout the world – previously had a relatively sad existence. In the New Germany this organization gives him a better general knowledge, awakens new life interests, gives him new work strength through recreation and entertainment, hence brings him genuine life joy! It has thus taken the organization of free time into its ordering, leading hand. Planned work and sensible free time form the day of the German worker. "Strength through Joy" is the recognition of the total freedom of the individual. Nobody is compelled to participate or spend money in the evening. Whoever finds entertainment in his fashion is free to pursue it. The organization endeavors to create recreation and entertainment in every conceivable rotation, every kind of recreation that is at the same time connected to the cultural education of the people. In other words, it gives the worker and is family an opportunity to enjoy the success of his work, to see the beauty of nature and to rise to a higher standard of culture. And how has this been made possible, the reader asks? It can be explained this way: The "German Work Front" that combines all issues affecting the worker has turned over this social-political work to the organization "Strength through Joy". "Strength through Joy" itself has several divisions whose designations show that the "German Work Front" takes many paths to raise the entire life standard of the German worker. These include sports, inexpensive vacation travel, beautification of residence and workplace, better nourishment in the factories and much more. The highest cultural pleasures are also made available to the masses in the appropriate form. It is an educational work that develops the taste for beauty and at the same time shows the path to national art. In this manner the old culture is awakened again. A special division of the organization, the "Culture Group", occupies itself with all issues of culture and cultural events. It organizes special events in all areas of culture, concerts and festive gatherings, and it makes arrangements for free performances, for free tickets or for tickets at extremely cheap prices for plays, operas, concerts and the like. For example, in the "Theater an the Nollendorfplatz" in Berlin a series of operas was performed and the tickets only cost 70 Pfennig for each performance. The program of this series included Beethoven's

"Fidelio" and "Die Fledermaus" by Johann Strauss among others. The largest theater in Berlin, formerly called "Grosse Schauspielhaus", is now named "Theater of the People". The most famous German plays with first-class casts are performed there every evening. EACH seat costs 50 Pfennig and the unemployed receive free tickets!

Further divisions of the organization are: the office "Traveling and Hiking", "Sports Office", "Folk and Homeland", the "Office for Education", the "Office for Beauty of Work" and the "Office for self-help and settlement". Indeed, "Strength through Joy" has made it its task to bring genuine joy into the life of the simple worker and his family! The office "Traveling and Hiking" organizes cheap excursions and trips through all of Germany. Thousands of people who had never seen the sea have pleasurable vacation days on the seashore or experience sea trips to the island Wight or to the Norwegian fjords. A steamship trip of seven days on the steamer "Berlin" costs only 23 Reichsmark. This price includes breakfast with coffee, eggs, rolls and oatmeal porridge, a midday meal with three or four courses, a dinner and later sandwiches as well as coffee and cake in the course of the afternoon. Another seven day trip through Germany, Thuringia, Bavaria, the Rhineland and the Black Forest costs between 30 and 34 Reichsmark, inclusive of travel ticket, plentiful meals, sleeping quarters and sightseeing! This enables an East Prussian to travel on the Rhine or a North German to visit Bavaria. The Rhinelander can travel to the Black Forest and the Bavarian is in the position to see the North Sea or the Baltic Sea. The Sport Office organizes instructional courses for every kind of sport for both men and women: gymnastics, running, swimming, light athletics, soccer, tennis, boxing, skiing and sailing. EVERY citizen can participate in these courses. He does NOT have to be a member of the National Socialist party. It suffices to fill out a participation form at the Sport Office. One can become a member for the small fee of 20 Pfennig per year and thereby receive the programs listing the sporting events of the office. For light athletics there are community courses for men and women as well as community courses for swimming in various public swimming pools. Separate courses have been established for the other kinds of sports. The special courses for women are called, for example, "Joyous Gymnastics and Games". The boxing course for men enjoys a very strong attendance.

The division "Folk and Homeland" organizes tours for the worker through the splendid museums and galleries, great factories and government facilities, a porcelain factory or a cigar factory, a large power station or a slaughterhouse, a radio station or an observatory, a thousand year old church or castle ruins.

The "Office for Education" conducts inexpensive courses in foreign languages, bookkeeping, history, genealogy and shorthand. Here, too, anybody can take these courses. The "Office for Beauty and Work" was created in the realization that the workplace is a kind of second home for the workers. Therefore, the work quarters, the factory halls, the courtyards and canteens, the dressing rooms and washrooms should look clean and orderly. Everything should not just be practical, but also attractive. The division "Office for Self-help and Settlement" advises and supports those work comrades who wish to give up life in the city and return to the land.

It is generally known that the new government wishes to preserve the great cultural works of the German past, including the prehistoric period. Knowledge and care for German culture is the best guarantee for Germany's unity. In Oldenburg I had a look at the prehistoric period. I attended the filming of a German culture film. During the excavations I had the opportunity to look at the culture of the bronze ear and the stone era. Later I attended the launching of a reconstruction of an old German ship from the year 400 at Lemwerder. It was manned by eighty sailors just like back then. Two hundred shippers had been gathered in a great pavilion with coffee and cake. Then they were greeted by the federal representative Röver and the Reich Office Leader Dr. Stang. Dr. Jörg Lechler held a short speech, easily understood by everyone, about national German culture.

Also of note was that in the fall the "harvest day" was celebrated with a gigantic festival of peasants from the whole people. On September 30, 1934 I attended the mass assembly of 70,000 peasants who presented themselves to their Führer Adolf Hitler. The massive assembly took place at the "Bückeberg" not far from the historic city Hameln. Hameln has a population of just 27,000, but the 50,000 visitors enjoyed the exemplary hospitality of the city and its inhabitants! In a conversation with two young girls - they worked in the office of a large insurance company and had taken the trip with the help of

"Strength through Joy" – I learned how this gigantic problem had been solved. The talked about their own experiences that are just one example for thousands of others. For their round-trip ticket from Berlin, including sleeping quarters, that had paid 6.30 Reichsmark. (The normal third class ticket for this ticket costs more than 30 Reichsmark!) They said they took the trip in order to see the Führer and to experience the harvest day as girls from the city among peasants. Like so many other girls, they had slept the first night in a school in the city. For an American woman it is certainly amazing that young ladies from good family would sleep on straw, but I immediately understood their enthusiastic desire to participate in the festival as comrades. The next evening a Storm-trooper Sturmführer – who noticed that the young ladies were visitors to the city – offered them the comfort of the home of his wife and family. They told him that they slept quite comfortably on the straw and that it was a pleasant experience for them. But he told them that he had to work that evening and would gladly place a room at their disposal where they could sleep more comfortably. "Even though I am a simple worker and only have a small home", he said, "with two rooms and a kitchen, we are nonetheless National Socialists, so you will be welcomed in good comradeship." His wife had six year old twins, naturally little Hitler Youths ("Pimpfe") in brown uniforms. They greeted the young ladies with the words, "You must be our guests! No, no! Without any payment!" They accepted the hospitable invitation. The next morning the woman of the house gave them pastries ("Stullen") for lunch after preparing them breakfast of coffee, sausage, rolls, butter and honey! This additional demonstration of comradeship was appreciated by the young ladies. When they left, they gave their hosts a bouquet of flowers and some cigarettes and chocolate. But their hosts refused any payment. At their departure the Sturmführer told them: "We are glad we had you as guests. As long as we have a roof over our heads and something to eat, we are willing to share it with our comrades." A picture of the whole Nazi family was quickly snapped with the Kodak. I suspect they will also send each other small Christmas gifts! I wish to add that the host had been unemployed for three years, but he now had work again. This one incident clearly illustrates the feeling of genuine comradeship that I generally found among the German peo-

ple. That is not just genuine comradeship and folk community, rather practical and convincing humanity.

The diverse observations I made through contact with the people, the worker and his family led to the following conclusion: there has been a general improvement of the cultural and material life standard of the people in the New Germany. Just think what it means to a worker who not only had lived with limited means, but who even had to do without significant life necessities. Imagine the work I have described, performed by the present government in an impoverished nation, the creation of employment, bread and recreation for all. Happiness was brought to a nation of 65 million people! Furthermore, people abroad should image the joyful courage and the fresh, faithful trust awakened in all of the people who had vegetated in dissatisfaction and hopelessness because of the mistakes of the old German government. Then one will understand the spirit of this great work that is now undertaken in the interest of humanity. Today it finds its most beautiful expression in the national brotherhood of the German people. Therein lies the success of the German government in its struggle against unemployment and for the rights of the workers, a success that has been carried by the enormous trust the workers have in their peoples Chancellor and their "German Work Front".

I owe many of the explanations of the tasks and goals of the "German Work Front" to the Reich Organization Leader Dr. Robert LEY, who recently granted me another very interesting interview at 8:00 PM after a day filled with work. Joy and pride shown in his eyes as we spoke about his remarkable organization "Strength through Joy". The accomplishments during the first year of existence have proven a thousand times over that an exemplary effort is made for the physical and mental well-being of all working people in the New Germany. The following figures just for Berlin are shining examples of an honest, practical socialism. I take them from an official statement of November 26, 1934 in the daily newspaper of the "German Work Front", "Der Deutsche", No. 276 of November 27, 1934:

"The division for travel, hiking and vacation has experienced an amazing expansion in a few months. We all know that that Berlin's first "Strength through Joy" vacation-train departed for Upper Bavar-

ia in February of this year amid great enthusiasm. Since then, numerous more Berlin folk comrades have taken vacation trips to all parts of Germany as well as on the sea. Altogether 77,000 folk comrades participated. The most popular destination was Upper Bavaria-Allgaeu with 16,617 vacationers followed by the Rhineland with 12,283 vacationers and the North and Baltic Sea with 11,394.

"The number of Sunday excursionists in Berlin traveling by train, bus or steamer is about 125,000. Therefore, the division for travel, hiking and vacation has set over 200,000 Berliners in motion by mid-November. The price of an eight-day vacation trip was 21 to 36 Reichsmark. The sea trips cost 32, 42 or 47 Reichsmark. A large portion of the "Strength through Joy" vacationers had previously not been in a position to travel on holidays. Tens of thousands of German folk comrades have now seen Germany's beauties. The number of thank you letters arriving at this division speak a clear language.

"The division for education and sport has held courses for about 3,500 participants during the six month period between April and September 1934. They were conducted in seven schools for German, English, French, business math, shorthand, geography, geopolitics and history. 122 instructors were used for these courses, including members of the National Socialist Teachers Federation. Altogether there were 4,426 instruction hours in the summer semester. The number of new registrations for the second half, October 1934 to March 1935, exceeds 7000!

"The sports office of the province of Greater Berlin started its first courses on April 13. To date almost 35,000 annual sport tickets have been issued. This means that 35,000 Berliners are participants in the sport courses. By October 31 roughly 126,000 sport double hours had been conducted by over 100 sport instructors. The goal and task of the sport office is to reach all of the folk comrades who had not previously decided to do physical exercises and to offer them, without long-term commitment, some kind of sport, game or gymnastics.

"The division for beauty of work has likewise successful work, but that is small compared to what has been prepared and will be done during the coming months. To date several hundreds of thousands of Reichsmarks have been used for workplace improvements.

"Through the "Strength through Joy" in the province of Greater

Berlin, about 150,000 folk comrades have also been able to participate in Berlin exhibits with low-cost tickets reduced by up to 50%.

"Among the memorable events of the past months were the great aviation day on April 1 at the Tempelhofer airfield, where about 250,000 people gathered, as well as the aviation day in Adlershof, conducted jointly with the German Aviation Sports Federation, that attracted 120,000 participants.

"Approximately 700,000 folk comrades have attended theater productions, concerts and the like. Starting with the state opera, nearly all Berlin theaters of Berlin's "Strength through Joy" have opened their gates. The Theater of the People has had 500,000 visitors and enjoys great popularity.

"A significant part of Berlin's tourism is represented by visitors from other German provinces. Now in the winter months they come here in especially large numbers. To date about 75,000 folk comrades have had an opportunity to visit Berlin for three days, thanks to "Strength through Joy".

"The division Folk and Homeland has also made good progress in Berlin with the promotion of folk customs and folk art. To date about 70,000 folk comrades have visited the Berlin events. Among the tasks of this division is the division for tours, which continually organizes tours through Berlin's factories, museums etc. To date this division has served 130,000 folk comrades who do not reside in Berlin.

"Now the provincial office of "Strength through Joy" has its own sound film facility at its disposal. It has already been used at many events. About 25,000 folk comrades have attended film showings by "Strength through Joy", some of which took place in connection with German Work Front meetings.

"We know that we can never be satisfied with what has been previously achieved. It will be our task to learn from our experiences and to use them for the future free-time programs for the benefit of all German folk comrades. Today we are already making arrangements to handle the expected increase of "Strength through Joy" travelers next year. In 1935 we will substantially increase travel. The newly created travel saving account will contribute a lot to this. The best thanks for the voluntary office administrators is that they see how their work – that started with so many difficulties – always grows and becomes

bigger day by day for the benefit of the German worker."

This is Work Service in Germany!

I repeatedly find false reports in many foreign newspapers based on ignorance of the facts or lies about the WORK SERVICE that – serving the agitation against the New Germany - intentionally give a false picture of this beneficial institution.

In order to enlighten my countrymen in America about the Work Service – that is worthy of copying – as it now exists in Germany - and as it will no doubt continue to managed in the next years - , I wish to counter all the false reports based on errors and lies with my FACTS.

The most widely spread notions about the Work Service are 1) that it is a COMPULSORY service, namely that the unemployed are forced to perform work at very low wages, 2) that WAGE DUMPING is practiced to the detriment of the regular work force, and 3) that it is a camouflaged institution for MILITARY PREPARATION and training of young German men.

All three accusations are false.

In order to reach a correct assessment, I did NOT satisfy myself with ONLY verbal portrayals. No, as a conscientious reporter I have used my own eyes and ears – and my own muscles – to check out the Work Service! I did not just pay a brief, superficial visit to a Work Service camp like perhaps many other reporters before me had done. I also viewed the school for the training of the leaders of the Work Service in Potsdam, their facilities, their class plan and the official daily routine of the young men who receive special training there. No, even that did not satisfy me. I would not let up. Finally, after much effort, I received permission as a foreigner to myself spend a few days as a comrade among worker comrades – without any special treatment – in a Work Service camp. I was allowed to work, live, eat and sleep there just like every other work service man, without special treatment. Yes, I even had a disadvantage: I did the work given me conscientiously like every other work service man – in my case, with soar

muscles -, but I was the only work service man who not only did not receive any pay, rather – as a visitor – I had to pay 1,20 Reichsmark each day for "room and board"! To say it right out: I paid it gladly. I am grateful for the permission I received, because these work days were an experience of wonderful comradeship. Furthermore, I can now allow myself to write the TRUTH about the German Work Service, which for me is certainly worth the expenditure of a few Reichsmark!

I wish to start by pointing out that, as I was told, the Work Service did not start in 1933, rather the first Work Service camp in Germany was founded already in 1925 by students who were members of a youth organization. One can call this first foundation of a camp the spontaneous impulse of a youth that lived in an impoverished Germany without hope for their future and that found no satisfaction in the study of abstract sciences. Their sound instincts brought them together in good comradeship to create a practical benefit for themselves and for the poor homeland. It did not take long before members of other segments of the population, among them naturally many of the unemployed yearning for something to do, reported to this first work camp. Some young Germans - who viewed themselves as part of the constructive youth - learned in this manner about the blessings of a non-profit work service.

Now to the false reports about the work service in the New Germany.

Is German youth forced into the work service?

NO! To date, 1934, not YET! Entry into the work service is on the basis of VOLUNTARY reporting for duty by youths from ALL segments of the population who are enthused by an idea for the idea of service to the fatherland. Although there were only 150 men in 1930, near of end of 1933 the number of work service volunteers had grown to 250,000, who were distributed among about 1,000 camps.

I wish to here speak about the foundation of the German work service. I heard it as while attending the great speech of the Führer Adolf Hitler at the harvest day festival at Bückeburg near Hameln in September 30, 1934. Hitler said among other things: work service is a service of honor to the fatherland. The work service does NOT intend to return the UNEMPLOYED to a regular occupation; it does NOT

want to exploit the need of unemployed brothers by promotion of WAGE DUMPING through LOW paid work or to take away EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES from the still employed workers. The work service does not take over tasks in the interest of individual businesses of the industry, of trade or of agriculture, rather it produces "supplemental", enduring values through productive work FOR THE COMMUNITY. Hitler has as is well known ended the class struggle that weakened Germany. In order to further reinforce the sense of community, the Führer declared at Bückeburg that the Work Service - this splendid school for education in the spirit of COMRADESHIP and BROTHERLY BOND between all segments of the population through a COMMON service of the ENTIRE youth for the benefit of the ENTIRE nation - would gradually become OBLIGATORY starting in 1935. ALL German men in good health, without regard for background, education and profession, whether worker of the mind or worker of the hand, should be obligated to a year of work service. In brotherly community EACH should learn to work German earth with the spade for the common good; each should learn what it means to "earn one's daily bread by the sweat of one's brow" as a worker or peasant. This will produce a better understanding between the city people and country people, between white collar and blue collar workers; each will recognize that one is just as important and valuable to the nation as the other. The arrogance of certain intellectual circles will cease and the slogan of "class conscious proletarian" would forever lose its propaganda effect in the New Germany due to the affirmation of all of comradeship and folk community.

I saw the enthusiasm of the 700,000 people at the Bückeburg with my own eyes and I heard the gigantic hurricane of applause that followed this part of speech by the peoples Chancellor Hitler. I cannot describe this rejoicing.

THIS, MY COUNTRYMEN, IS HITLER'S PROGRAM FOR THE WORK SERVICE! I think the idea is worthy of copying - just from its IDEALISTIC value alone – in other nations as well. Furthermore, the MATERIAL benefit that each nation would gain from such an institution will always be great.

Hitler conquers NEW provinces within his OWN country will the spade, the weapon of PEACE, without machine-guns, cannons, tanks

and bombers! I think that we in the USA would have much work in many states to perform in this manner for the benefit of the whole nation. The prerequisite for this is the brotherly, comrade-like bond between all segments of the population.

WHAT KIND OF WORK IS PERFORMED BY THE WORK SERVICE IN THE THIRD REICH?

All the work of the work service man lies, as I have already said, in the interest of COMMON GOOD – never of an individual industrialist or peasant. First is the "winning of new land". Through the sensible erection of dams on the seacoast to prevent flooding, new land is won. It is immediately settled and cultivated. Likewise, barren swamps are drained and converted into agricultural land. Other unused land is prepared for grain crops. Dams against flooding are erected as well as trenches for run-off water to improve the ground and irrigation facilities are built. Settlements on the land are prepared, paths are made, country roads improved and much work is done in the forests, removing old wood and planting.

The great successes already achieved by the work service cannot be denied. I just wish that many of my countrymen could see for themselves the truth of my words.

I wish to briefly mention that it is also planned to introduce a "country year" for the female youth in order to awaken - or to further develop – an understanding for agricultural work and a love of nature.

Two of the three most common misconceptions about the work service have now been corrected by me, namely "compulsion" and "wage dumping".

Certain international circles interested in the armaments industry may like the distribution of the third misconception – a useful lie that is often repeated in the foreign press of many countries. But this lie, too, will have to one day make way for the truth. This truth is:

The work service is the New Germany does NOT serve the military preparation or training of the youth!

MY OWN EXPERIENCE in a work service camp - a comrade among worker comrades for a few days as described in the previous chapter - is proof for me. Aside from the common agricultural equipment for working the ground that I saw in the camp - and everywhere else in Germany I met work service men – there were NO military

weapons, no rifles, no machine-guns and no cannons. I never saw anything of a military character during sporting exercises. However, whoever sees "military preparation" in the care and improvement of health, in physical exercise, in the development of comradeship and discipline, in the promotion of national pride and in education for good citizenship – will not see PEACEFUL goals in such a work service. Such a person will have to damn every sport as well!

I Work in a Work Service Camp

Voluntary work service in the New Germany has always been of great interest to me. As soon as in 1933 I had, as already mentioned, viewed a work service camp as well as the work service's leadership school in Potsdam. I was theoretically informed of the purpose, meaning and goal of this important institution.

I had already recognized that the youth of the New Germany were united in their desire to create a new social order in Germany from the temporary chaos in which the world found itself. They wanted to create a new, better future for their country.

After I had seen both of these work service institutions, I put a high value on myself really, practically working along. I wished to learn about camp life firsthand and, through personal contact with work service men, to gain a truthful picture of the general camp spirit and the feelings of the men. In short, I wanted to live among them as a comrade and feel like they do.

I submitted an application to allow me, as a foreigner, to spend several days in a camp among the work service men and to participate in their daily routine and perform the same services as they. In other words, I wanted to work with these people "as one of them". My application was approved and I was assigned to service camp 93/3 in Potsdam that had just been opened in November of the previous year. This camp has aroused the interest of many foreigners, because it is not far from Berlin. Representatives from many nations have visited this camp, for example the King and Queen of Siam, the Swedish Admiral Lindesbran, a group of American Baptists and the president

of the Greek student union in Athens.

It is known that work camps are visited by many foreigners. I wanted more than just a superficial view as a visitor. I wanted to work there myself in order to learn the conditions as they really are. I discovered the following:

From the very start, I want to mention that no restrictions were placed on me - nor did I get any special treatment. I reported for service and everything proceeded right away! First I received my work cloths and sport cloths. Then I was assigned to a sleeping hall and received a comfortable iron bed with mattress, linen, blanket etc. just like each of the other 220 other people in the camp. Each sleeping hall has 16 beds. Each man has his own clothes locker with a card with his name and occupation. After I was welcomed as a "comrade", I assembled with the other men and marched off to work with them. This is the daily routine in the work service camp:

We are awakened at 5:00 AM. The men get up and do some group exercises in the fresh morning air. Returning to the sleeping hall, each man makes his bed. The hall is tidied up and put in shape, followed by the morning toilet. Very fresh, very awake - and already very hungry - we sit down for breakfast. It consists of coffee, tea or meat brew and bread with marmalade and butter. At the same time we prepare our second breakfast to take along. Consumed during a half hour break from work in the morning, it consists of "butter pastries" with sausage and coffee. At 06:15 AM we are called to assembly and inspection. We receive our spades, stand at parade attention and then march to our workplace that is half an hour away from the camp in Potsdam.

The workers had already cut down trees at this work-site to make room for the construction of a group of new single family houses. Thirty of them are already occupied, mostly by war veterans but also by the unemployed. Some workers were told to prepare bricks for use in alleys. Others excavated soil for the construction of new houses. Eleven other men and I were given the task of excavating soil from one of the roads near the houses to create a ditch to serve as canalization. We worked with our spades from 7:00 AM until 09:30. Then we took a short break for our second breakfast with sausage, bread and coffee. At 10:00 AM the leader's whistle called us back to work. Now I was attached to a group of twelve men. We had to shovel soil into

trolleys. These trolleys were then pushed by us – three men per trolley – about 100 meters along a rail. The soil was dumped onto a damn and then shoveled onto the grounds of one of the houses, where it was used to level the ground. We worked like bees until 1:00 PM. Everybody was in the best spirits. Many jokes were told, so there was much laughter. At 1:00 PM we again assembled in front of our leader and returned to our camp. I should have mentioned earlier that we always sang during our march as is usual for Germans marching in columns. They sing while they march regardless of the weather. The exact song determines the pace of the march and simultaneously fends off the feeling of exhaustion. The spirit of satisfaction and contentment about the performed work and the fulfilled duties of the work service, yes, a sense of joy and happiness in general expressed itself in this singing. This made a strong impression on me. The joyous feeling spread to the many passersby whom we met and who greeted us with comrade-like calls. After our return we were greeted by Oberfeldmeister Schobbert, pu away our spades, cleaned our boots and had time for a shower and thorough cleaning. At 2:00 PM there was the midday meal. Each day it was generous and diverse: one day there was stewed steak, another day beef with potatoes and vegetables or peas with ham etc., everything well prepared. Oberfeldmeister Schobbert greeted us in the eating hall with the words "Good appetite!" after which, as hungry as wolves, we ate our fill. I had never had a healthier appetite! After eating we washed our plates and went to our rooms. Our free period for relaxation lasted from 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM, one hour of which had to be spent resting in bed. Rested and rejuvenated, we put on our sport clothes and enjoyed two hours of exercises in the fresh air. Returning to camp, we made the daily assembly for "flag parade" at sunset and went to our quarters. Already hungry again, we then ate supper. This evening meal consists of herring, potatoes, pastries covered with cold meat or small sausages ("hot dogs"!), bread and butter, coffee or tea and a sweet spread of various kinds. After this supper that lasted from 18:00 to 19:00, we were free from duty until 10:00 PM. German youth enjoys music, so many camp inhabitants played the guitar, mandolin, mouth harmonica and similar instruments. Others accompanied their music with group song. Many read newspapers and books. A few filled the time playing cards, conversed, wrote let-

ters, studied or did some kind of work connected to their inclination or trade. At 10:00 it was 'To bed!" From 22:05 PM onward I have nothing to report, because by then I had already fallen into a deep, splendidly rejuvenating, healthy sleep. I was roused out of this sleep at 5:00 AM the next morning when an energetic voice called me to new muscle work in the fresh air.

In this camp I also met 120 young people who wish to one day become leaders of work camps through greater performance. These are people who wish to continue the work of education toward folk community in this youth movement. They want to play a greater role in the important task of the construction of the New Germany in this manner. The new youth has fully understood the meaning, the purpose and the goal of this work service, which I have already named.

Anyone who makes the effort to check for himself, like I did, can see for himself how false the widely reputed impression abroad is that the German work service represents forced labor for the unemployment or even a punishment work for communists.

In the camps one finds young people from ALL segments of the population and from EVERY trade who have voluntarily reported for duty. For example, in the camp near Potsdam I met young students, young workers, young office clerks, mechanics, printers, factory workers, photographers, butchers, bookbinders, tailors, cooks and so forth. These young people had in fact come together here from all segments of the population. There were not just the middle or poorer classes, as to be expected, rather also many youths from rich families or from good positions. All of these young people from every conceivable position and with every conceivable education and training came together here with those who had been unemployed, united in an exemplary comradeship.

The WORK CAMP in which I worked was turned from a decaying barrel factory into a model camp for more than 200 work men. This was done by young people, for the greater part untrained workers, who used the most simple tools. I must admit that I had never seen a camp with such perfected order. Nor quarters that were so spotlessly clean and in addition to being so practical and utilitarian right down to the smallest detail as in this camp near Potsdam.

Because I worked there as a comrade, my work comrades recog-

nized me as "one of them", so it was easy to get a true picture of the spirit prevailing there among them. There was no feeling of dissatisfaction or strife, rather a spirit of good comradeship among them all that made each of them satisfied, merry and happy. One youth, for example, a former sympathizer of the Social Democratic Party, told me that this institution of the work service gave him genuine understanding for comradeship and for the politics of National Socialism for the first time. Everyone I spoke with – and I questioned many in detail – expressed to me his satisfaction with the work service and with the living conditions in the camp. One immediately believes them, because one simply has to see the expression of satisfaction on their faces to see how free, happy, healthy and robust these young men have become. I have never seen such an incredibly healthy and light-hearted looking group of young people. Their appearance confirms their words. I also talked to a group of thirty young printers. They had given up their workplaces in printing shops in favor of married unemployed men. They had voluntarily made this sacrifice in the interest of the common good. After finishing their work service of six months they will again be hired by their former employers.

I want to also briefly mention here what is actually self-evident. During their instructional courses they also receive a perfect schooling in National Socialist spirit in addition to practical instructions for their later live. They also learn old German customs and cultural history. In the eating and meeting rooms one sees the emblems of the swastika and of the spade, which is the symbol of the work service. The walls of the rooms are decorated with runes shields based on patterns from the old Germanic eras.

After my exact statements nobody can deny my right and ability to give a fact-based, objective JUDGMENT OF THE WORK SERVICE.

Based on my OWN EXPERIENCE during my visits and inspections and finally on my participation as a simple worker in a work service camp, I wish to say that this work service is masterfully organized by State Secretary HIERL. This is another example of the great accomplishments of Germany's Führer and Chancellor not just for the benefit of the New Germany, rather also for the good of all of humanity. I can state without hesitation that this German work service is an exam-

ple for the achievement of a just social compensation. This example should be copied in many other countries of the world that today suffer under constantly recurring social unrest, because they are not what the New Germany – often maligned – is: A UNITED NATION OF BROTHERS WHO – INSTEAD OF WEAKENING THEMSELVES IN CLASS STRUGGLE – WORK TOGETHER AS COMRADES FOR PEACEFUL RECONSTRUCTION!

The "Hitler Youth"

I have already stated that the world economic crisis that started to spread across the world in 1928 is the necessary result of the Treaty of Versailles. It was unavoidable that great disappointment followed the war and THIS "peace" treaty EVERYWHERE. The victors did not reap the fruits of victory that they expected. This was their own fault, for they ruined Germany. The "peace" treaty, dictated by shortsightedness or hatred, systematically weakened the German economy until the "knock-out". In the end not just Germany's peace opponents, rather the whole world suffered. It is actually obvious that only a PROSPEROUS, wealthy Germany, a Germany of "prosperity", could make the big payments imposed in Versailles and heal the damage suffered by the victors. Yes, one would think that the victors would have told themselves that the faster Germany's economic life recovers, the faster it could pay reparations. Instead of that they ignored the fact that the world cannot prosper if Germany – Europe's central state – it prevented from prospering by every conceivable means. Unfortunately, I must note, even today most heads of state lack this insight! Our deceased President Woodrow Wilson declared in 1918 to the German people in the name of all of Germany's wartime opponents that as soon as Germany abolished the monarchy and established a democratic government, the world would again greet Germany as a friend without reproach or injury. The Germans counted on these words and tried it with a revolution in 1918 with a liberal peoples government, but they immediately realized from the conditions of the armistice and the treaty of Versailles that there were still being driven

toward economic ruination. Germany could not recover that way, and the entire surrounding world was drawn in as well. In almost every other country the leaders still looked for new paths to return their nation to orderly economic conditions and prosperity – usually without including the necessity of German prosperity in the calculations!

Adolf Hitler had recognized the connections and causes early. Again and again, he hammered his realizations into Germany's younger generation and showed them new, just, better paths to reconstruction. He mercilessly exposed the failed methods and goals of the old generation and appealed to the energetic spot of the youth as the bearer of regeneration and progress.

The youth of a nation living in a deeply humiliated and suffering nation stood before a hopeful future. Hitler showed them new paths to social justice and reconstruction. Youth cannot live without ideals – Hitler showed them the shining goals of eternal ideals.

Hitler won the youth. This youth won power for National Socialism under his leadership and thereby gave itself faith and hope for a sunny future.

Hitler's trust in a youth educated in his spirit is limitless. Whoever has seen these youngest Germans knows that they are increasingly becoming the guarantors of the Third Reich. The peoples Chancellor views it as one of his main tasks to firmly anchor the concepts of honor, loyalty, duty, patriotism and trust in God in the "Hitler Youth" and to present to them the points of his party program as life tasks.

Based on this principles Adolf Hitler collected the youngest of the young generation from all segments into the splendid organization "Hitler Youth" – just like he and his new government also united the members of the many political parties – who had previously fought each other – into a single folk community. He ended the destructive class struggle by eliminating all class differences. In place of the old fragmentation into many states Hitler put a single Germany. Everywhere, he created a better mutual understanding between all segments of the population, between blue-collar and white-collar workers, between peasant and city dwellers, and they all have a greater respect for law and state leadership. All no longer have egotistical goals; all effort is "everything for Germany" in accordance with Hitler's proclamation "the common good goes before the individual's good!" This is

the only way to explain that in the winter of 1933 each person was ready - and will be ready in every winter – to make sacrifices for the poor and to help carry out the project "winter help". This "winter help project" is the most splendid, noble example of practical socialism – noblest humanity. But back to the "Hitler Youth". Shortly after the English "Boy Scout" movement was founded, the "Wandervögel" and "Pfadfinder" movements were founded in Germany. Later they created "youth hostels" and "youth homes" for the hiking youth. One wanted to offer the youth in the densely populated cities a chance to visit and vacation in the forests and mountains. Today there is no part of Germany, be it the Rhineland, Black Forest, Thuringia, East Prussia, Bavaria or anther part of the land, without such youth hostels and lodgings for hikers. Other countries have naturally adopted this idea. In England and Holland we find "youth hostel associations". There is a lively exchange of visitors between these clubs and the German youth. This gives the individual members a better mutual understanding of the other nation.

Youth has recognized that joint action is only possible under the leadership of a firm hand, with discipline and obedience. Only these virtues make complete comradeship possible – a comradeship that is willing to make sacrifices for one another and for all, for the state, and indeed voluntarily, without egoism! For this reason it was necessary to unite the various youth organizations and groups in Germany under a single leadership. The consolidation took place in the "Hitler Youth" under the leadership of Baldur von Schirach. Its supreme command is the absolute loyalty to the Führer and the absolute faith in their peoples Chancellor Adolf Hitler. In his early youth he himself came to political realizations and he saw the mistakes and falseness of his time. Filled with patriotism and the firm faith in folk and Reich, he bravely fought in the World War. After 1918 he tirelessly worked for the creation of the Third Reich and then he awakened the national consciousness of the youth.

Already in June 1933 the "Hitler Youth numbered over a million members. Today there are more than six million. Young Germans of every segment and every position in life, boys and girls, peasants and city-dwellers, all stand next to each other, with each other and for each other in happy comradeship. All of them share one idea. That is

the education of the "Hitler Youth", collecting vessel of the entire younger generation that feels that the nation is its destiny. It recognizes only one goal: to be full-fledged fighters in their nation's life struggle and to contribute to reconstruction. These boys, youths and girls are determined to participate in the shaping of the future. They grow strong in a hard time. They know that they are a part of the Germany of today and that they will become a part of the Germany of tomorrow. The possess the faith in ideals, courage, determination, the entire energy of youth and the drive to press forward – always only forward - and upward!

The "Hitler Youth" is not a purely political organization and also not a purely sport institution. It is the voice and expression of the will of the youth of the Third Reich that demands a new social order and a new era. IT IS THE GERMANY OF THE FUTURE.

The malicious foreign press has repeatedly claims that the "Hitler Youth" is nothing else than a new organization for military training and hence new proof of Germany's intention to prepare for a new war. However, whoever has traveled through Germany and studied this youth can see that the development of this youth has no aggressive, absolutely no military character. Flags and banners, physical exercises, sports with good discipline, even the marching of thousands of Hitler Youths through the streets – streets that many of them have helped liberate through the sacrifice of their blood and life – do not form an army by a long shot, not even the material for an army. If - like me - one observes these youths and girls at work, in their leisure hours, playing games or at sports, then one gains the conviction that this is a new type of youth. This youth that takes its tasks in the service of the people - and as bearers of the future – seriously; it is full of zeal. It does not waste its time with either useless, clever debates in "literary circles" or with false pleasures and excesses to the disadvantage of their physical development. The new German youth has a healthy mind in a healthy body - in order to one day use effectively use both for their New Germany.

If my countrymen could see the "Hitler Youth" today as I have done long enough, they would agree with me that the development shows no aggressive, martial character as can be seen in many other countries.

"Security?"

Whoever wishes to honor the truth and whoever has inspected Germany's military strength must admit that since the Treaty of Versailles Germany has disarmed to the most extreme extent. It could not even defend itself against attacks from substantially smaller states. In accordance with the terms of this treaty the army totals 100,000 men while the navy has just 15,000 men. The Reichswehr with 100,000 soldiers is only allowed 288 light guns, no heavy artillery, no tanks, no gas weapons and no air force. The navy is allowed no large battle ships (Dreadnoughts) and no submarines.

The countries of France, Belgium, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Romania have trained army reserves total about 10,000,000 men while Germany is not allowed any reserve troops at all. The peacetime strength of the German army is exceeded by more than ten times by that of the named countries. At sea the superiority is twenty times and in the air seven thousand times. This means the peacetime strength of the armies of these countries approaches 1,500,000 men.

As stated, Germany is not only not allowed to posses any military planes, rather it also lacks any air defense weapons while France alone has more than 3,000 military planes and the most modern weapons for defense against aerial attacks. In February 1934 France announced a massive program for the further expansion of its air fleet within the next three years, for which it will spend a billion francs or about US$65 million annually. Military rearmament (actually, against whom?) seems, in France's opinion, to better service its own security than honest desire for peace and disarmament!

France's constant act of fear and constantly repeated cry for "security" – whether genuine or just faked – are naturally ridiculous. All of this French talk about "security" against attacks from outside is nonsense. Paris found itself in serious uproar at the beginning of 1934. Communism spreads more and more throughout France, leading to a radicalization of the worker masses and severe terrorist acts during strikes and uprisings during the past months. 3000 rioters

roamed Paris' streets committing many acts of arson and other violent acts in their demonstration against the French government. In Paris in 1934 almost 14,000 policemen, soldiers and civil guardsmen engaged in bloody fighting against 50,000 demonstrators. Considering these conditions in Paris, one would think: "WHAT FRANCE REALLY DESPERATELY NEEDS IS SECURITY AGAINST THE THREAT TO ITS INNER PEACE, SECURITY AGAINST ITS OWN PEOPLE!

By contrast, one can admire nothing more than the calm security and steadfastness with which the new German government under Adolf Hitler's leadership – despite the real military threat from all sides against a disarmed Germany – follows its path. This is the path TO AN HONEST AGREEMENT, TO THE SECURITY OF PEACE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY'S - AND THE WORLD'S - ECONOMY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL OF HUMANITY.

Equal Rights for the New Germany!

Adolf Hitler makes this demand – and with him the whole German people! The German government has repeatedly declared it is always ready to sit at the negotiations table with the responsible statesmen of any other country as well as with the diplomats of the League of Nations in order to clarify in the interest of humanity all issues and achieve a just and peaceful solution, IF GERMANY IS RECOGNIZED AS A NEGOTIATIONS PARTNER WITH EQUAL RIGHTS. The peoples Chancellor rightly declares that an intellectually high standing people with 65 millions citizens - who can look back with pride at an ancient culture and glorious past, and who have produced for mankind exemplary men and accomplishments in all areas of culture, art, science and technology (of all nations of the world, Germany has for example had the most Nobel Peace Prize winners!) – cannot be expected to be continually treated as second class. Such a treatment injuries the SENSE OF HONOR of any man and also of any

nation. This disdain will always – by the individual or by an entire nation – lead to rebellion against arrogance and to casting off the chains of bondage. Such a treatment can never serve agreement and peace. It is unwise as well as immoral, hence reprehensible.

Is this German demand for equal rights justified? YES! Germany has had to bear the consequences of the loss of the World War. It has faithfully fulfilled the - in many points monstrous - terms of the "peace" treaty during the fifteen long years after the end of the war. It has fulfilled them so completely that Germany was almost ruined. This has been to the detriment of the whole world that has also had to suffer almost as much as Germany from the consequences of this "peace" treaty, the likes of which have never before in world history been forced on a nation. It seems to a neutral, objective observer – who wishes to see and judge things as they really are – hardly believable today – after fifteen years of observation of the effects of the Versailles Treaty – that there are still statesmen who have neither the insight nor the courage to declare: "We admit that this treaty contained a gross miscalculation and that its consequences in many regards where not correctly forecast; we ruin our treaty partners with our demands for further fulfillment of treatment points whose expensive severity leads to a crisis of trust and a crisis of payment. Before a complete collapse of our treaty opponent pulls us into the vortex of ruin, we declare ourselves – in our own interest – ready to alter the treaty in order to avoid irresponsible, terrible repercussions." Any head of a small or large business would think that way. If the statesmen of other countries already realized this a few years ago – and they should have – and acted accordingly, then much suffering would have avoided for their people! I also believe THAT ALL PEOPLES who similarly suffer from the consequences of the general crisis of trust and crisis of the world economy would think like this, if their leaders always and everywhere told them the TRUTH about the reasons and causes for their suffering.

If many statesmen have still not realized the truth or do not WANT to tell it, then I want – as a neutral American with who sees things as they are and who cannot be bribed – in the interest of humanity and for the pacification of the world, to gladly take up the thankless task of researching the truth to the best of my knowledge and conscience,

and proclaiming it to my countrymen.

I think one only calls those agreements of whatever kind "treaties" if they contain terms to be fulfilled by EACH of the treaty partners. A treaty that imposes duties only an ONE partner with claim of reciprocal action by the OTHER partner is immoral. Well, the Versailles Treaty is not THAT immoral! On the other hand, it is customary to INITIALLY demand fulfillment of some condition by ONE side, and then the reciprocal action of the OTHER side is taken.

Perhaps my friends in the USA now ask: "Why do you tell us something so obvious that every child knows?" I must say all of this, because even things that are self-evidence are not always and everywhere obvious. For example, the Versailles Treaty is NOT! Here is ONE proof:

According to the terms of that treaty Germany had to deliver or destroy war material and fortifications within a certain time span and reduce its army to 100,00 men and its navy to 15,000 men. The armaments allowed to Germany were determined by kind and quantity as well as the listing of weapons not allowed. The FULFILLMENT of these terms was CHECKED IN Germany ITSELF by an "inter-Allied control commission" for years and finally RECOGNIZED AS FULFILLED. In addition to others, Germany had hence provably fulfilled this demand placed on it! AS A RECIPROCAL ACT, GERMANY'S OPPONENTS HAD COMMITTED THEMSELVES TO LIKEWISE DISARM AFTER GERMANY HAD DONE SO, in the interest of the pacification of the world for the benefit of all of humanity. NOT ONLY HAS GERMANY, ROBBED OF THIS RECIPROCAL ACT, WAITED IN VAIN FOR MANY YEARS FOR THIS GLOBAL DISARMAMENT AS PROMISED TO GERMANY, RATHER THE PEOPLES OF THE WHOLE WORLD experience in their own countries – with the exception of Germany – an irresponsible REARMAMENT, an armament competition that devours billions and billions from the national treasuries. These billions could have been used for peaceful means to improve the human condition instead having them flow into the pockets of a few war industrialists and their bankers who have no scruples. They world experiences a feverishly driven rearmament that as an end result might lead to war!

After faithful fulfillment of the treaty, one of the treaty partners,

Germany, must recognize that the other signers of the treaty stubbornly refuse to fulfillment their obligations. In all the "negotiations" disarmed Germany is faced by heavily armed nations that can force their demands under threat of use of armed force against Germany. These opponents do not need to "negotiate", rather only to DICTATE!

I ask my countrymen in the USA: "Is this fair play? Is this behavior injurious to Germany's honor? Is the rearmament of the other states useful for the pacification of the world and for the welfare of the peoples? Should Hitler's demand for equal rights be recognized or not?"

WHO started the REARMAMENT – despite the admitted disarmament of Germany? France.

AGAINST WHAT COUNTRY did France strength – and continue to strength – it more and more? Against Germany that, now as before, is admittedly disarmed.

HOW does France JUSTIFY its rearmament? It continues to shout for "security"! Security – against what? Against a German attack that is neither planned in Germany nor even viewed as technically possible. It would be the same as suicide for Germany. Naturally, even France knows fully well that the German Reichswehr is not at all in the position to attack France, which is armed to the teeth and protected by rings of impregnable fortresses, because the number and armament of German soldiers would not even be sufficient for an effective defense. That is why France suddenly feels threatened by Hitler's "brown army", the SA and SS formations, which naturally represent no danger to France, because they have lack military training, equipment and weapons.

WHAT does France really STRIVE for? - A permanent enslavement of its neighbor, Germany, and its own domination of Europe by force of arms.

Only a weakened, disenfranchised Germany is allowed to "negotiate" in Geneve. For years, Germany's just demand for universal disarmament has gone unfulfilled. The conferences in Geneve have year after year proven that there is no fair play there, rather a dishonest game is played to the detriment of the whole world, to which Germany does not want to be an accessory. - THAT IS WHY the New Germany - disappointed, its honor deeply offended and its security threatened - rejects continued participation in the League of

Nations conferences and disarmament conferences as long as it is denied equal rights.

It is NOT France, bristling with weapons – whose rearmament triggers rearmament of the other nations until a catastrophe comes – that offers the world a guarantee for an enduring peace.

In reverence and thankfulness Germany remembers its two million dead of the World War. It remembers all of the other sacrifices and suffering of the war generation in proud mourning. It endeavors to heal the harmful effects of the lost war on its national body. For this, it needs peace!

The men today ruling the New Germany – at their head the peoples Chancellor and Führer Adolf Hitler – KNOW the terrors of war. They love their people and wish to spare them further blood sacrifice. Rudolf HESS, Reich Minister and Deputy to the Führer, has declared to the whole world: "A war would mean a misfortune FOR US, a misfortune FOR YOU, and a misfortune FOR THE WHOLE WORLD!" That the Reich Minister presumes the same view exists among his former war opponents is shown by another statement by him: "When front-fighters meet – enemies of the past – the same memories and the same opinions also meet. Therefore, the FRONT-FIGHTERS are called upon to build the bridge of understanding and agreement between peoples, if the POLITICIANS do not find the path." ADOLF HITLER has, as I wish to stress again, PROVEN the sincerity of his desire for peace through his treaty with Poland! Hitler himself and Rudolf Hess have repeatedly expressed to France and to the rest of the world that Germany is always – obviously on the basis of equal rights – ready to dispassionately negotiate all still open issues between nations in order to reach a just agreement about the interests of all states and peoples by peaceful means. Hitler has stressed that – after a correct solution of the issue of the Saar region – there will no longer be any territorial issues between Germany and France that could lead to differences. He told the Englishman Mr. W. Price: "AS FAR AS IT IS UP TO GERMANY, THERE WILL BE NO NEW WAR. WE BELIEVE THAT THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT GERMANY CANNOT BE SOLVED BY WAR."

In recent days, an November 23, 1934, in front of 20,000 people in the "Sportpalast" in Berlin, Reich Minister Dr. GOEBBELS under-

lined AGAIN the German peoples' sincere desire for peace in an observation about foreign affairs: "We want to do everything with earnest and passion in order to come to a final reconciliation with France. We say this out of the MOST SINCERE CONVICTION and not out of pacifistic self-pity. However, whoever attacks us and tries to cut off our life right by force should know that he will deal with a people that is willing to defend its self-preservation and its will to exist with the utmost determination. We openly say to the world what we have say. For us there is no dishonor in working for peace. Nor is it a shame for us to make concessions. We know the peace is only possible if ALL make concessions. But we also do not wish that WE have to do it ALONE!"

I ask my countrymen and I ask the whole world:

Can a DESIRE FOR PEACE be more clearly expressed in WORD AND DEED?

Is France's demand for "security" against the imagined intention of attack from a peace-loving, disarmed Germany and the resultant necessity of French rearmament and the rejection of disarmament justified?

Is France – the most heavily armed military power on earth – a guarantor of peace?

Who needs security in a heavily armed Europe: France - or Germany for its domestic, peaceful work of reconstruction?

GIVE GERMANY SECURITY THROUGH EQUAL RIGHTS!

"FAIR PLAY" WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES GIVES THE WORLD TRUST AND SECURITY – AND SECURES WORLD PEACE!

Hitler's "Brown Army"

Because France allegedly feels threatened by Hitler's "brown army", I wish to say a few words here about the New Germany's SA and SS formations.

Adolf Hitler is himself the supreme leader of the SA and SS. He has repeatedly declared that "THE ONLY ARMS-BEARER OF THE

NATION" IS THE REICHSWEHR. That means that no formations outside of the Reichswehr will be militarily trained and armed!

I have myself seen many thousands of SA-people during the many months of my observations of the New Germany when they were on duty, during the great assemblies and marches. Naturally, I also spoke with SA-men off duty. Even their clothing and equipment are unsuited for any military utilization. They totally lack the necessary technical, arms training that is these days certainly both complicated and boring. Certainly, they march with music and song behind their flags with good discipline – but that does not make them usable as soldiers in war!

I had the honor to be received by the SA Chief of Staff, Viktor Lutze, who willingly answered my questions. This big, stately, blond man with the clear face of the North German, a front soldier of the World War and one of Adolf Hitler's oldest fighters, made a very strong impression on me. His manly, open and friendly nature made him very sympathetic to me. The things I had seen and heard for myself during my observations in the New Germany were confirmed by the staff chief's words. The SA-man is and remains the Führer's most active world-view comrade. He is first of all a fighter with SPIRITUAL weapons. He is a representative of Germany's National Socialist movement. He is called upon to demonstrate the power and greatness of the NSDAP in assemblies and marches through his disciplined appearance in closed formations. The SA forms the protection corps of the party and – because the party is today the same as the state – the protector of the National Socialism program domestically. The SA-man will always stand ready to help the final achievement of the National Socialist goals named by Adolf Hitler in his program. The tasks of the SA today have not changed from those of the OLD SA.

Most of the SA-men have felt need and misery enough themselves, both emotionally and physically, in the long years of the struggle for power. That is why they are always and everywhere then when it comes down to helping the poorest folk comrades. I have seen them hundreds of times collecting money and cloths and performing their diverse assistance in connection with the "winter help project". This gigantic relief action for the poor is the most beautiful expression of a practical socialism.

These are the true tasks of the "brown army". They will, as I have been assured, always stand ready in comrade-like bond – like yesterday, so today and tomorrow – to do everything, even the last, for Führer and people.

"If America had a Demilitarized Zone...?!"

Before he traveled to Geneve to openly present the New Germany's justified demands to the whole world, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for Folk Enlightenment and Propaganda, spoke this sentence in a speech in front of the Niederwald memorial on the Rhine: "The Rhine should not be Germany's border, rather it should remain a German river!"

Why – and with what justification – did Minister Dr. Goebbels emphasize this statement? Because it has long been France's ambition to push its border eastward to the Rhine, making it the border between France and Germany. This imperialistic goal of France can be easily proven with historical facts.

When I heard those words by Dr. Goebbels and simultaneously thought about the Rhineland's total military defenselessness, a question popped into my mind: "What if our USA had such a demilitarized zone – under the same conditions as here on the Rhine – would my countrymen in America judge such an ultimatum?"

In comparison, in 1818 there was also a zone, although relatively lightly defended, between America and British-Canada. In 1818 the American Union made a treaty with Great Britain according to which BOTH nations would reduce the number of their warships on the Great Lakes between them to a minimum – BOTH SIDES WOULD EQUALLY reduce their border defense forces. BOTH states assumed the SAME duties in the interest of peace.

Since the "peace" treaty of Versailles there has been a demilitarized zone between Germany and France. (As is well-known, it was not based on agreement, rather – in the name of "justice" – DICTATED). HOWEVER...

Germany's border runs from the Swiss border in the south to Karlsruhe along the Rhine. French Elsass-Lothringen is on the other side of the Rhine. Northward, approximately along the westward bend formed by the line between the cities of Karlsruhe-Aachen-Wesel, Germany's border beyond the Rhine lies open, without any natural, geographical protection.

It was enough for the French neighbor, whose "security" was constantly "threatened", that the German army and its armament has been reduced to a minimum by the Versailles Treaty and that along the German Rhine the fortifications had been leveled. No, it also created a demilitarized zone between itself and Germany.

Naturally, my just-minded friends in the USA will presume that – in order to avoid border conflicts and provide BOTH neighbors EQUAL security – that there were be a demilitarized zone along the border line with a certain width on the French as well as on the German side. If more people, in the USA as well, did not just concern themselves with the political and economic problems of their own country, rather also with those of the rest of the world, they would study the lengthy Versailles Treaty, from which almost ALL of the world-shaking unrest and need result. Then they would also know that there is no JUSTLY established demilitarized zone between Germany and France.

My friends would probably also presume – logically and justly – that the almost DISARMED country whose security is threatened (in this case Germany) would be freed from the establishment of a demilitarized zone on ITS land, but that the heavily armed, safe neighbor (France) would have to create a strip of land without military forces on ITS territory along the border.

The OPPOSITE happened in this case:

Germany, which does not even have enough soldiers and weapons for the DEFENSE of ONE border, must according to the Versailles Treaty maintain a demilitarized zone along its OPEN western border extending fifty kilometers EAST of the Rhine! This makes it even MORE defenseless against a many times stronger, hostile neighbor

directly on its border.

It should not be overlooked that this defenseless German zone comprises one eighth of Germany's entire surface area and that roughly one fourth of Germany's entire population lives here. Furthermore, the heart of German industry with the famous, largest German iron and steel works lie here in the Rhine-Ruhr region!

In 1920 German soldiers entered part of the defenseless German zone in order to put down massive communist disturbances, because the local police forces were powerless against the murdering and plundering by the communists. The result: because of this German "violation" of the terms of the Versailles Treaty, French troops occupied Frankfurt am Main during peacetime! Germany was not even allowed to liberate its German brothers and sisters on GERMAN soil – in the demilitarized zone –. from communist terror with military forces! Yes, if a German military band wishes to hold a concert on the Rhine or if German war veterans in uniform wish to celebrate a reunion in one of the beautiful German cities on the German Rhine, then permission must come from Paris or even – if I have not as an exception been misinformed – it would be necessary to call a full conference of the League of Nations in Geneve!

Yes, as a foreigner it is easy to exaggerate such matter to the ridiculous, but these are very serious and important matters that must be felt as a painful stab by ANY honor-loving people, things that are NOT suited to serve reconciliation between peoples and the pacification of the world.

In order to complete the picture of this demilitarized German western border, I must point out the defenses that France has created along ITS national border with Germany. From the Swiss border in the south to the North Sea – including the Belgian border fortifications – the French eastern border is protected by an uninterrupted belt of the most massive and most modern fortifications. This impenetrable wall of concrete and steel has guns of every caliber, machine-guns and barbed-wire barriers, underground barracks and magazines for food and ammunition. These forts are connected underground by fast trains, ramps and train stations deep in the earth! There are electrical power plants and water pumping stations, protected against aerial bombardment. Air ventilation protects against gas attack. Anti-tank

ditches and all other modern means guard the terrain in front of them. This is not a network of fortified open trenches, rather it is a chain of completely armored forts whose personnel have complete protection while maintaining the full effectiveness of their own weapons.

The whole world knows this from the triumphant French newspaper reports after Minister Daladier inspected these border fortifications in 1933. Impressed by this inspection trip, Dalaldier declared to the parliament that the French eastern border was SECURE against any attack.

I think that France could have spared itself the expenditure of many of billions of francs for this greatest and most powerful system of fortifications in the world. Its many times larger and heavily armed army adequately defends its border. Beyond that border stretches a demilitarized zone with an average width of at least fifty kilometers right and left of the Rhine. This undefended demilitarized zone, open to any attack, lies on GERMAN territory. Beyond that is the German Reichswehr, weak in numbers and in weapons, scattered in small garrisons throughout the country.

France has such a chain of fortifications as a STARTING POINT for its tank, air and motorized regiments on the border. In front of it lies a militarily defenseless German region where Germany's industrial life nerve can be easily cut off. Behind the German demilitarized zone is a numerically tiny Reichwehr, insufficiently armed even for defense. It is easy for France, unconcerned with world peace, to respond to the New Germany and its justified demand for Germany's equal rights and security - by threatening a preventive war!

Indeed, England and Italy guaranteed the security of the demilitarized German zone in Locarno, but what does that mean to a heavily armed France? I do not think that England and Italy would declare war on France if French armies launched a preventive invasion into this region.

I consider it irreconcilable with the sense of honor of a great, peaceful, cultured nation for it to be forced to expose one eighth of its territory and one fourth of its population, defenseless, to such arbitrariness.

Unerring in his honest effort to serve domestic German reconstruction and world peace, ADOLF HITLER declared on October 15,

1933:

"The German Reich government and the German people do not have the desire to participate in an arms race with other nations. They only demand the measure of security that guarantees the calm and freedom of peaceful work."

In HITLER'S radio speech the following day one heard these words:

"The German people and the German government have demanded absolutely no weapons, rather equal rights. If the world decides to eliminate all weapons right down to the last machine-gun, then we are ready to join such a convention! If the world decides to abolish certain kinds of weapons, then we are ready to do without them right from the start. But it if the world decides EACH people is allowed certain, weapons, then we are NOT ready to allow ourselves to be excluded as a people with fundamentally FEWER RIGHTS!"

I ask you, my countrymen in the USA, and every other justly thinking person: "If our USA – or any other country – had such a demilitarized zone under the same conditions and relationships to the neighbor as the Rhineland, how would you stand toward the above-mentioned demands as Adolf Hitler has again and again expressed them?"

After years of its own disarmament Germany has a justified claim for the disarmament of other powers. The lawfulness of this German demand is established by the Versailles "peace" treaty that was composed and signed by the Allies themselves!

For years Germany has waited in vain for justice.

Adolf Hitler

I have seen the Germany of decline in the year 1932 and I have experienced the New Germany of peaceful reconstruction in the years 1933 and 1934. As an American born and raised in the USA I have striven to comprehend the idea of the German National Socialism.

In order to determine the source of this irrepressible idea triumphantly marching forward, I have had to study the needs of our era. I have recognized that one of the FUNDAMENTAL EVILS from

which the people of THE WHOLE WORLD have greatly suffered is the TREATY OF VERSAILLES. The WHOLE world can "thank" this so-called peace document - that grew from the shortsightedness, weakness and evil intention of a few statesmen – the condition of general uncertainty, mistrust, rivalry and the arms race that unavoidably leads to a horrible catastrophe.

It almost seems as if there is no long any equalizing, divine justice.

Wherever I look – and I have not just seen my homeland and Germany – there is an almost universal moral and economic decline, seemingly unstoppably. Above all, the "SOCIAL QUESTION" cries ever louder for a just solution.

IT IS SOLVED IN THE NEW GERMANY!

ONE man stood up, formed by the need of the time. Neither the pitiless, hard years before the war and during the bloody war of nations nor the bitter years of the inner and outer decay of the nation following the war could break him.

A GERMAN man of the people, completely alone and on his own, free of selfish drives, searches tirelessly for the causes of the period's evil. Providence gives him clear vision, sharp reason, a sense of justice and a sympathetic heart for the need of the poor as well as an unbending will, unshakable courage and enormous work energy.

ONE man RECOGNIZED the base basic evil and the errors of the time. He searches and finds a means to remove their causes, follows totally new paths, fights bravely – full using his own person – full of trust in God and with the firm faith in the healthy core within the people and race, stubbornly, persistently and never failing for his country.

ONE German man fights year after year, hour after hour, with warm heart – as well as a doctor – against the illnesses and for the recovery of his greatly suffering people.

ONE man of the people because an inspirer, an admonisher, a guide of the people, to whom he brings the light of recognition of the true and good in the darkness of blindness and misdirection.

ONE man plants the tiny seed of the National Socialist community into liberal Germany, whose healthy cell nucleus – "common good before individual good" – develops mightily.

And his seed takes root!

From the earlier PREVALENT egoism, from the ruthless "ME

FIRST" with INDIVIDUAL human goals, from the eternal fight of everybody against everybody else comes now the SERVING, joyful work of each for ALL, of COMRADE-LIKE cooperation of all FOR ONE ANOTHER and with a COMMON goal: GERMANY!

Its good doctor and Führer is named

ADOLF HITLER,

peoples Chancellor of the New Germany shaped by him.

Twice I was allowed to joyfully meet this most important man of our era, I will never forget his gaze, his voice and his handshake.

* * * * *

Almost the entire world is either openly hostile and suspiciously apprehensive - or ignorant and indifferent - toward the New Germany, the peoples Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the idea of National Socialism.

I remind that the FOR YEARS the world looked at Mussolini's new Italy the same way. Back then, ten or eleven years ago, almost no expression was too harsh or too hatefully sharp for the whole world press in its boundless criticism against Mussolini and his work. Back then Mussolini was branded as a danger threat to peace and as a warmonger. Today the same Mussolini is recognized and praised as one of the greatest men of his era and as one of the constructive reformers of the world.

I am firmly convinced that the world's opinion about Adolf Hitler and his work will just as soon change to the better.

* * * * *

In this modest book I have expressed just a few of my many and diverse impressions and realizations. It would mean the best thanks and the greatest satisfaction for me if my book – that only wishes to spread the TRUTH about the New Germany – helps to awaken UNDERSTANDING in the world for Adolf Hitler's work…and contributes to the German people finally again gaining the world's respect and the recognition of their equal rights that it needs FOR THEIR PEACEFUL RECONSTRUCTION WORK FOR THE BENEFIT OF

ALL OF HUMANITY.

The Führer greets Mr. Brinkley

The morning of May 1, 1933 in the Lustgarten in Berlin
Hindenburg speaks to the German youth
Dr. Goebbels at the microphone

Adolf Hitler, Führer and Reich Chancellor, and his co-workers

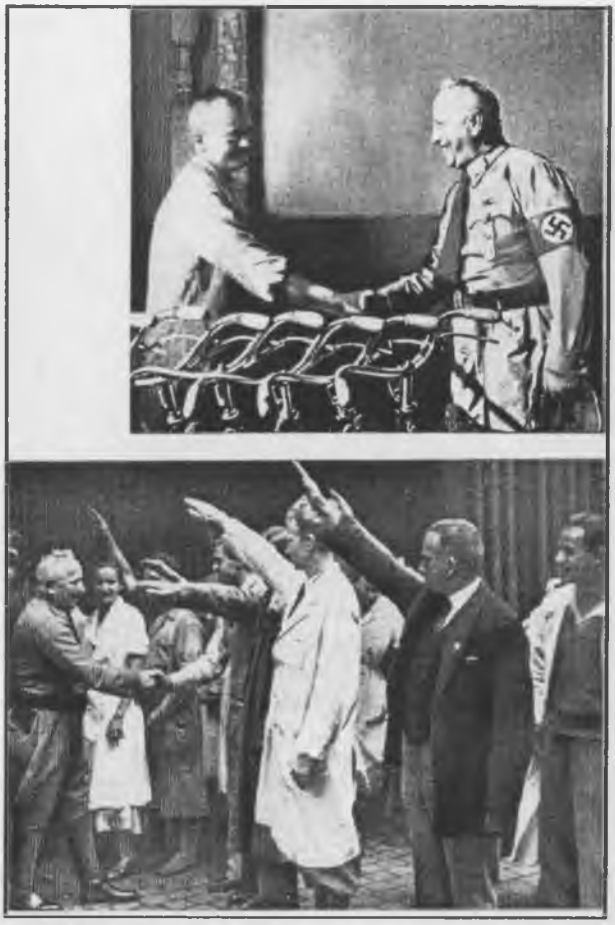
In conversation with Hamburg dock workers

On board the cruiser "Königsberg" in Kiel

Memorial to the "Corner of three Countries" (German Reich – Danzig – Poland) near Weissenberg

The author visiting President Rauschning in Danzig.

The author as a comrade in a work service camp near Potsdam



The care-giver of all working Germans in the "German Work Front", Reich Organization Leader Dr. Robert Ley, personally inspects workplaces again and again.

Memories of other important inter

Viktor Lutze,
Chief of Staff of the SA

The author with Dr. Ernst F.S. Hanfstaengl, Foreign Press Chief of the NSDAP

Three impressions

The Reichstag interior after the fire

The grave of Horst Wessel

...and the young New